The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIV.—NO. 138. SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905—SIXTEEN PAGES. ☆ ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

"STOP THE WAR," URGES ROOSEVELT

President Addresses an Identical Note to Russia and Japan Advising Peace.

BOTH POWERS ARE WILLING.

Czar Casts the Die, and Says He Will Accept Terms if Not Humiliating.

ARMISTICE IS THE NEXT MOVE.

MESSAGE SENT BY PRESIDENT
TO
THE CZAR OF RUSSIA
AND
THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

"White House, Washington, June 8.—The President feels that the time has come when, in the interest of all mankind, he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged.

"With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and goodwill. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations.

"The President, accordingly, urges the Russian and Japanese governments not only for their own sakes but in the interest of the whole civilized world to open direct negotiations for peace with one another.

"The President suggests that these peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents; in other words that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two powers to agree in terms of peace.

"The President earnestly asks that the (Russian) (Japanese) government do now agree to such a meeting and is asking the (Japanese) (Russian) government likewise to agree.

"While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace."

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt has addressed an identical note to Russia and Japan, urging them, in the interests of the whole civilized world, to negotiate directly with each other for peace.

The president dispatched the note after he had ascertained from both powers that they were disposed to bring the war to an end.

From St. Petersburg word comes tonight that the czar has cast the die and will make peace if Japan's terms are such that Russia can accept them with dignity. Already the name of Baron de Staal, Russia's former minister to Great Britain, is mentioned in St. Petersburg as one of the czar's plenipotentiaries.

In his note the president suggests that the peace negotiations be conducted exclusively between Russia and Japan. He intimates that no intermediary is needed, but that he is willing to arrange for its time and place of meeting if requested to do so.

No Combine to Rob Japan.

The action of the president is set forth in an official statement made tonight at the white house, which contains the text of the identical note. The importance of this statement lies both in what it tells and the indication it gives of the situation the president developed, which enabled him to act. It is not going too far now to say that the two belligerents are on the eve of opening negotiations between themselves by means of properly accredited representatives; and it is further apparent that the United States has assumed such a position that it must frown upon any international combination to rob Japan of the reasonable fruits of her victory.

There was no indication on the part of the authorities of the way in which the president lit up the foundation that enabled him to make official representations to the con-

(Continued on page 3, column 4.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Showers Saturday, Sunday fair and cooler, fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwest Saturday night.
Sunrise, 4:16; sunset, 7:34. Moonset, 12:11 a. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 68, min. 61, mean 64, normal for the day 64. Deficiency for 1905, 200.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., .02. Excess for 1905, .33 inch.
Wind, S. W., max. 22 miles an hour, at 3 p. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 66%, 7 p. m. 67%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

The Tribune Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 13, 14, 15.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Identical note addressed to Russia and Japan by Roosevelt urging them to open direct negotiations for peace in interests of civilized world. Page 1.

Russia believes last gun has been fired in war with Japan; hint of temporary armistice between Linevitch and Oyama; all credit given to Roosevelt. Page 2.

Japanese residents of Chicago, at banquet, celebrated victory over Russian fleet. Page 2.

FOREIGN.

Russia and Germany said to have decided not to recognize Norway's independence until Sweden consents; throne still vacant. Page 1.

Anarchist held for Alfonso bomb attack in Paris acted lie to save father's life. Page 1.

All Russia joining demand for reforms; doctors, lawyers, business men in general strike. Page 3.

Leader of Filipino insurrection in island of Samar and thirty-nine followers slain. Page 6.

DOMESTIC.

Morton made governing chairman of Equitable; Hyde sold stock and resigned; Alexander and Tarbell out; Thomas F. Ryan in control, linking many powerful corporations. Page 1.

Equitable reorganization plan denounced by New York World as adjunct to Rapid Transit subway scheme. Page 3.

Albert T. Patrick's conviction of murder of William Marsh Rice affirmed by New York Court of Appeals. Page 6.

Milwaukee grand jury called to investigate wholesale charge of boodling in passage of street railway ordinance and other deals; after big men in the pool. Page 7.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Wilson pushed investigation of charges of leak on cotton report; assistant statistician suspended. Page 6.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis vindicated by inquiry in charges of former Minister Bowen. Page 6.

President Roosevelt ready to participate in proposed congress regarding Morocco, if all other nations do. Page 7.

President Roosevelt visited Virginia farm, recently purchased; will remain until Monday. Page 7.

Admiral Dewey not jealous of Togo's victory, as quoted by interviewer; defended by Richard Weightman against criticism. Page 8.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

State street store managers refused to treat with striking teamsters except through Employers' association. Page 4.

"Rump" meeting of clothing cutters, tired of garment workers' strike, voted for unconditional surrender. Page 4.

LOCAL.

James Dalrymple, before departure from Chicago, outlined traction report he will make to mayor and declared Glasgow took control of railways under "exceptional conditions." Page 1.

Raymond Robins, settlement worker, to marry Margaret Dreir, Brooklyn Heights, interested in reforms. Page 1.

Socialists will hold primaries in September, under new law. Page 4.

Country fair for benefit of Gad's hill opened at Ravinia park. Page 5.

Mayor stopped work on caissons for Marshall Field and Mandel buildings beyond lot line; will veto Wolff switch track ordinance. Page 7.

High pressure water system was advocated at banquet given for commission in Auditorium. Page 7.

Levy Mayer argued motion to quash Iroquois theater fire indictment against Will J. Davis. Page 16.

Charged in court constables in Chicago have formed syndicate. Page 16.

NEW YORK.

Joseph H. Choate declared Roosevelt as popular in England as at home. Page 6.

U. S. Glick, Chicago, made up with wife from whom he took child. Page 6.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Railroad men said that speed war between Chicago and New York might result in sixteen hour trains. Page 7.

Wells Bros. sold Fifth avenue block to Jacob Frank for $150,000. Page 11.

Dun & Co. reported improved trade conditions in Chicago district. Page 11.

Chicago cattle receipts light, prices strong; hogs weak; sheep and lambs active. Page 12.

New York stock market sank into hopeless condition of stagnation. Page 12.

Decrease in deposits due to recall of money by country banks because of financial scandals. Page 12.

Wheat market withstood bearish influences; closed higher. Page 12.

Heavy receipts of butter for several days caused decline in price. Page 12.

SPORTING.

Chicago Nationals took third game from Boston at west side grounds, 3 to 2, in ten innings. Page 10.

"Doc" White and Sox took fourteen inning game at Philadelphia, breaking Waddell's winning streak. Page 10.

Kentucky horses took half events in card at Gravesend; The Picket made poor showing. Page 10.

Seventy-five schools entered in University of Chicago interscholastic meet today. Page 10.

Wisconsin athletes suspended for refusing to pay training table fees. Page 10.

James Braid, Walton Heath professional, won British open golf tournament at St. Andrews. Page 10.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
DOVER		Deutschland.
GENOA	Sicilia	
HAMBURG	Waldersee	
LIVERPOOL		Arabic.
LIVERPOOL		Juno.
LONDON	Pomeranian	
NEW YORK	La Savoie	
NEW YORK	Lucania	
PLYMOUTH	Hamburg	
PLYMOUTH	Bremen	
QUEENSTOWN	Republic	
QUEENSTOWN	Carpathia	
QUEENSTOWN	Campania	

TRACTION EXPERT OUTLINES REPORT

Dalrymple Says Glasgow Assumed Control of Railways Under "Exceptional Conditions."

IS DIFFERENT IN CHICAGO

Scotchman Before Leaving City Tells of Stumbling Blocks to Successful Ownership.

James Dalrymple of Glasgow outlined yesterday what he will report to Mayor Dunne regarding the possibility of the successful operation of street car properties by the municipality of Chicago.

Just before departing for the east and for Scotland the traction expert dictated to a stenographer for THE TRIBUNE what he had to say, and said it with extreme care and considerable deliberation. The conclusions he made were:

That the city of Glasgow had taken over the street car properties under "exceptionally favorable conditions."

The city originally owned the properties and the leases all expired the same day. All the municipality had to do was to move in its own furniture as a new owner would move into a flat.

That the city of Glasgow already had undergone a practical experience with the municipal ownership of public utilities and was not entering on an experiment.

That Glasgow had been accustomed to carry on its management of public utilities on "a strictly sound commercial basis."

That in the management of the municipally owned street car lines of Glasgow nothing in the way of lowering fares, increasing service, or raising wages had been done without an absolute assurance that it would pay.

Warns Against Recklessness.

Then Mr. Dalrymple made an important declaration. He warned the people of Chicago against going into the street car business recklessly with the idea that because the city had been able to supply water it could successfully manage its traction lines.

"I would point out," he said, "that a street car business is different from a water or a gas undertaking. In the case of water or gas the rates have to simply be raised in order to meet any increased expenditure."

As to the matter of fares the expert spoke for the Glasgow system of graded charges, but made the point that they were possible in that city because there was no system of transfers there and the population was congested within short distances of the center of the corporation.

Chicagoans Must Decide.

As to whether Chicago can do as Glasgow has done Mr. Dalrymple refused to express any opinion. That was a matter for Chicagoans to decide for themselves, he said. He added that if Chicago could do as Glasgow has done it has the opportunity for a magnificent street railway system.

In his conversation before making his formal statement Mr. Dalrymple made a remark which may or may not express his opinion as to the ability of Chicago to handle a municipally owned and operated enterprise.

"The peculiarity which has impressed me most strongly in this country," he said, "is the complacency with which the American people allow their public officials to be tipped out of office every two years or so."

Dictates Outline of Report.

Mr. Dalrymple had been asked by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE to give an outline of the report he would make to Mayor Dunne. He also was asked as to how far the conditions in Glasgow differed from those in Chicago. In reply he dictated this statement:

"I have said many times since I came to Chicago that I was quite free to tell everything that I possibly knew about the situation in Glasgow. But I understand that Mayor Dunne's object in asking me to come here was to give the people of Chicago as clear an impression as I possibly could of the position there. Of course, you know that we in Glasgow have operated the street cars since 1894, just eleven years this month. Before that date the lines were leased to a private company, and the leases all fell due on June 30, 1894.

"Then the corporation of Glasgow started to operate the street cars under exceptionally favorable circumstances, as the lines always had belonged to the municipality, and at the date of the expiration of the leases the greater part of the cost of constructing the lines had been repaid by means of a sinking fund. As the municipality did not purchase any of the plant belonging to the private company, we had no old and worthless equipment on our hands and were enabled to start operations with a perfectly new system.

No New Experiment in Glasgow.

"The corporation of Glasgow, as you know, has a long experience in the management of large undertakings, as I believe the corporation carries on more public utilities than almost any other municipality in the world. You can quite understand, therefore, that it was a comparatively small matter, with the long experience, to start what then was a small street railway system.

"I also would point out that the city council consists of seventy-seven members, twenty-five of whom comprise what is known as the tramways committee. Under this committee is placed a general manager, who is a permanent official, and does not change because of any change in the members of the city council or in his committee. Indeed, such a thing is quite unknown as the change of the head of a department on account of the change of the government.

"The municipality of Glasgow carries on all its public utilities on a strictly sound, commercial basis, and I believe that is the principal reason of the success which has attended all its efforts in this direction.

Different from Water or Gas.

"I would point out that a street car business is rather different from a water or gas undertaking. In the case of water or gas the rates have simply to be raised in order to meet any increased expenditure. This meth-

(Continued on page 5, column 2.)

THE COUNTRY SEEMS TO BE FULL OF IT.

POWERS TO IGNORE NORWAY.

Germany and Russia Declare Sweden Must Give Consent First.

NO KING YET FOR THRONE.

Oscar II. and His Ministers Firm in Refusal to Recognize Secession.

COPENHAGEN, June 9. — According to well informed persons here Russia and Germany will refuse to recognize the Norwegian government until King Oscar consents to the disruption of the union. Strong efforts are being made to secure similar action by other governments, including that of Denmark, and it is stated that these efforts are meeting with encouragement.

All hope that King Oscar or Crown Prince Gustave will yield to the request of the Norwegian storthing to place a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway has now disappeared.

The Danish royal family has also set the stamp of disapproval on the acceptance of the throne by a Danish prince. The suggestion that the throne be offered to Prince Arthur of Connaught is not seriously considered as yet.

It is understood that arrangements are actually being made for a national convention in Norway, and this, it is believed, will inevitably result in the declaration of a republic.

Sees Difficulty Ahead.

Premier Michelsen wants no demonstrations and today refused to permit a large procession of Christianians in approval of the action of the storthing. In refusing, the premier said:

"It is too early to claim a victory which has not yet been definitely gained. Our most serious difficulties are probably ahead."

King Oscar is quoted as saying that he would avoid war at any cost. Officials here say that the king and the crown prince have been fully prepared for the action of the storthing by Premier Michelsen, who informed them prior to his majesty's veto of the consular bill as to what steps Norway intended to take.

King Will Not Yield.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 9.—King Oscar decided at a meeting of the council of state today to summon the riksdag for an extraordinary session on June 30. The crown prince was present at the meeting, which had before it the resolution of the Norwegian storthing, which the premier denounced as revolutionary.

"By this revolutionary proceeding," said the premier, "the storthing has not only without the cooperation of the king but without the least consideration of Sweden and on its own authority determined upon the rupture of the union, which existed by virtue of a mutual convention drawn up in accordance with the laws, and which can in no way be broken without the assent of the two countries. Inasmuch as the resolution of the storthing is a great and profound violation of the rights of Sweden, it is indisputably necessary that the riksdag should be summoned in extraordinary session without delay to deliberate on the measures to be taken by Sweden in view of what has passed."

Norway's Flag Unfurled.

CHRISTIANIA, June 9.—The Norwegian tricolor was hoisted today over Akershus fort and throughout the country in place of the union flag. The substitution was attended by great ceremony at the fort, where the members of the storthing and 30,000 of the public were assembled. The garrison was paraded in front of the quarters of the commandant of the fort, and the commandant read the resolution of the storthing dissolving the union with Sweden.

As the clock in the tower of the fort chimed 10 the union flag, which had floated there since 1814, was hauled down, the troops presented arms, the band played the patriotic air, "Sons of Norway," and after only a momentary interim the first gun of a national salute boomed, the new flag was broken out, and the troops again presented arms. The people then uncovered and cheered wildly, the band adding to the general enthusiasm by playing the popular air, "Yes, We Love this Country."

First one and then another took up the words of the song, until the whole crowd joined in, after which round after round of cheering again greeted the flag. Three cheers were next given for the fatherland, and the singing of the national anthem concluded the ceremony.

In statements made by Dr. Hagerup, former premier, Mr. Berner, president of the storthing, Mr. Loevland, the new foreign minister, and other prominent Norwegian politicians, they all disavow any idea of war with Sweden or of complications with foreign powers.

ANARCHIST SON A PRISONER; ACTS LIE TO SAVE HIS FATHER.

Man Held for Bomb Attack on Alfonso Visits Parent, Who Believes He Is Free.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 9.—Charles Malato, an anarchist who is under arrest in connection with the bomb outrage upon King Alfonso, temporarily was released from prison yesterday in order to see his father, who was thought to be dying. Malato is said to be an Italian nobleman with aristocratic connections, his real designation being Marquis Malato de Decorne. His father is a silver haired old man of aristocratic appearance, and he lives in Passage Noirot.

The son, accompanied by two detectives, was taken handcuffed in a closed carriage to his father's house. In the lobby the fetters were removed, and, with the two detectives in attendance, Malato entered his father's room. The father and son wept silently in each other's arms for several minutes. Then the old man, in a painfully weak voice, said:

"My son, they have found you innocent and released you at last. If you had not come I should have died."

The sight of his son gradually restored life and color to the parent. Seeing the two detectives standing in the room he asked who they were.

"They are good friends of mine," replied the son.

"Then they must take wine with us," said the hospitable old man. Some time passed, and then one of the detectives remarked:

"Malato, your father requires rest. You must not tire him any more."

Malato took the hint and arose to go. He embraced the old man, and the detectives bade him a courteous farewell. Outside the room the handcuffs were replaced, and Malato was taken back to prison.

Malato, who is a man of superior intellect, has written many clever pamphlets in defense of anarchical theories, but never has been known to take part in any anarchist outrage.

ROOSEVELT'S AGGRESSIVENESS DISPLEASES MR. CARNEGIE.

Laird of Skibo Cannot Indorse Executive's Manner of Keeping Peace with a Club in One Hand.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 9.—Andrew Carnegie, addressing an excursion of newspaper men to Skibo castle, said that few people realized how little the dislike of other nations existed in America. He added:

"I am sorry from this viewpoint that I cannot altogether indorse the line taken by our strenuous president, who, although all for peace, thinks the best way to secure it is with a big stick in one hand. That, of course, is as foolish among nations as among individuals."

Carnegie appealed to the newspaper men always to write pleasingly and in a friendly manner of other nations, putting the best possible construction on their doings.

ANTI-LOBBY BILL IS PASSED.

Wisconsin Senate Concurs in Measure to Put Third House Out of Business.

Madison, Wis., June 9.—[Special.]—A hard blow was struck at the Wisconsin lobby today, when the senate concurred in the assembly anti-lobby bill, which practically will drive the lobby out of the capitol. It prohibits paid legislative agents from attempting to influence the votes of members of the legislature except before committee meetings.

The lobby has been particularly persistent this winter, as one member put it, "hounding us to the hotels, following us upon the floor, and even to our beds."

Some time ago Gov. La Follette sent a special message to the legislature urging such a law and scoring the railroad lobby in particular.

MURDER BY MEXICAN BANDITS.

Luther H. Jewell of Chicago Killed, Robbed, and Cremated—Confession Exonerates Yaquis.

Sonora, Mexico, June 9.—[Special.]—Luther H. Jewell of Chicago, who was mining in the Magdalena district, has been killed, robbed, and his body burned.

A Mexican was arrested and confessed, implicating four others, thus strengthening the belief that much of the murdering credited to the Yaquis is done by Mexican bandits.

The Mexican pointed out the funeral pyre where the body had been burned, to prove his statements.

SLUM WORK WINS HEIRESS.

Raymond Robins, Settlement Head, to Wed New York Girl.

IS ROMANCE OF REFORMERS.

Miss Margaret Dreir of Brooklyn Heights to Be Bride.

Raymond Robins, one of the best known social settlement workers of Chicago, and until recently head of the Municipal Lodging house in Jefferson street, is to marry an heiress. The announcement was made yesterday in Brooklyn, N. Y., of the engagement of Mr. Robins to Miss Margaret Dreir, who lives in one of the palatial houses in Brooklyn Heights, and who has been one of the leaders in society in that New York suburb.

The engagement is one that recalls a similar match between another Chicago settlement worker, Robert Hunter, and Miss Caroline Phelps-Stokes, who were married some time ago. The latter is a sister of J. G. Phelps-Stokes, who is to marry Miss Harriet Pastor.

Mutual Interest in Slum Work.

In all the three cases, deep interest in slum and settlement work was what brought them together. For a year past Miss Dreir has been prominently identified with settlement work on the east side of New York. Recently she was elected president of the woman's trades union congress of New York City and Brooklyn. Her social position and wealth are great and her working ability has made her a power in her chosen field.

Several months ago Mr. Robins, while still in charge of Chicago's official refuge for homeless men, went to New York to speak in Plymouth church and there met Miss Dreir. They have been seen together often on public occasions during the last two months, but no one of their friends suspected the engagement until its formal announcement. It generally is understood the wedding will take place in the near future.

Begins as "Politician Without Pay."

Mr. Robins is a Kentuckian, who began his public career in San Francisco, where he was "a politician without pay." He questioned the results of a campaign in the courts, routing a political machine. He had more experience in Alaska, breaking up a political alliance at Nome City.

After returning from Alaska Mr. Robins has made his home at the Chicago Commons. He took part in politics of the Sixteenth ward as a reformer.

Mr. Robins succeeded Mr. Hunter as manager of the Municipal lodging house in 1902. He then became secretary of the City Homes association. Afterward he was head of Northwestern University settlement. Just before last spring's election he resigned his municipal job in order to be free to advocate the election of John Maynard Harlan for the mayoralty.

FORBIDS SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

President Earling of Milwaukee Road Issues Order as Result of Recent Desecration.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 9.—[Special.]—Because he does not want Sunday desecrated President A. J. Earling of the Milwaukee road has sent out an order forbidding Sunday excursions. President Earling was moved to make this decision as a result of a recent visit to a South Dakota town, where he was disturbed by drunken shouts. Upon investigation he found that saloons and gambling houses were running wide open and the excursionists were taking advantage of it.

NO WINE AT A LAUNCHING?

Gov. Hoch of Kansas Prefers That Battleship Be Christened with Non-intoxicant.

Topeka, Kas., June 9.—Gov. Hoch was asked today if he would object to the battleship Kansas being christened with wine when launched in September. He said: "If I am consulted I shall recommend and advise that the ship be christened with some fluid other than an intoxicant. This recommendation will reflect the sentiment and the laws of Kansas."

SHIP COLLIDES WITH WHALE.

Craft Arriving at Baltimore Seriously Damaged by Impact with Sleeping Mammal.

Baltimore, Md., June 9.—[Special.]—The pineapple schooner Rover, from the Bahamas, which arrived here today, collided with a sleeping whale last Monday, and the impact was so great that the vessel almost foundered. The craft was seriously damaged.

MORTON CHOSEN EQUITABLE HEAD.

Hyde Sells Majority Stock and Resigns; Alexander and Vice Presidents Retire.

THOMAS F. RYAN IN CONTROL

Syndicate Now Directing the Society's Affairs Links Many Powerful Corporations.

STILL IN SPECULATIVE WOODS?

New York, June 9.—[Special.]—Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, has been elected chairman of the Equitable directorate, with plenary power over all officers and directors of the society.

James Hazen Hyde, the society's first vice president, and the controlling factor in its management, has sold a majority of the society's capital stock to a group of policy holders represented by Thomas F. Ryan, the street railway operator whose financial interests are interwoven with the Mutual and New York Life insurance companies.

The resignations of James W. Alexander, president; Hyde, Gage E. Tarbell, second vice president; George T. Wilson, third vice president; and William H. McIntyre, fourth vice president, have been placed in the hands of Mr. Morton, subject to whatever action he may deem necessary after State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks has made public the report on his investigation of the Equitable's affairs.

Stock Put in Trustees' Hands.

One of the conditions of the sale was that the stock shall be placed in the hands of trustees in perpetuity, these trustees to be vested with the power to elect twenty-eight directors as designated by the policy holders. This is the plan by which the mutualization of the society is to be carried into effect.

Secretary Morton was the almost unanimous choice of the board, only two directors—Brayton Ives, who was a member of the Frick investigating committee, and Charles Stewart Smith—voting against him.

Morton was escorted into the board room by a committee of three directors and accepted the place after he had made it plain that he would come into the society only with the understanding that there should be no strings on him and that he be free to recommend the retirement of present officers as he saw fit.

Will Take Charge July 1.

He announced after the meeting that he would resign the position which he accepted recently as head of the Metropolitan syndicate for the construction of a new subway in this city. At that time he stated that he would retire from the cabinet on July 1. It is understood he will not assume the control of the Equitable affairs until after that date.

Associated with the Ryan group of policy holders who have bought Hyde's stock are eleven men. Among them are George Westinghouse, who carries $100,000 in the Equitable; Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake City, who has a $430,000 policy; and Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme court of this state, who is insured in the society for $160,000.

Pay Hyde Nearly $4,000,000.

The exact number of shares which the group bought from Hyde is 501, the total issue of capital stock being 1,000 shares. The price paid is not stated officially, but is reported to be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. On behalf of Hyde it is said that he was well satisfied with the deal, although he had been offered more than he got from the policy holders' syndicate by two other persons representing railroad interests, E. H. Harriman and George J. Gould. It is said they had offered him $5,000,000 for his holdings. Hyde retains seventy-five shares of stock, and is himself a member of the policy holders' syndicate. If Morton decides to accept his resignation, it is said tonight that Hyde pretty thoroughly is reconciled in his belief that he will continue to hold his position as a director of the society.

Still in Speculative Woods?

Whether Mr. Ryan's acquisition of the stock control of the Equitable Life was due in any measure to his great plans for the construction of an underground railway system as an adjunct to the surface lines of the Metropolitan system and a rival to the subway line of the Interborough company could not be learned. But there were strong intimations tonight that the Equitable was not yet out of the speculative woods.

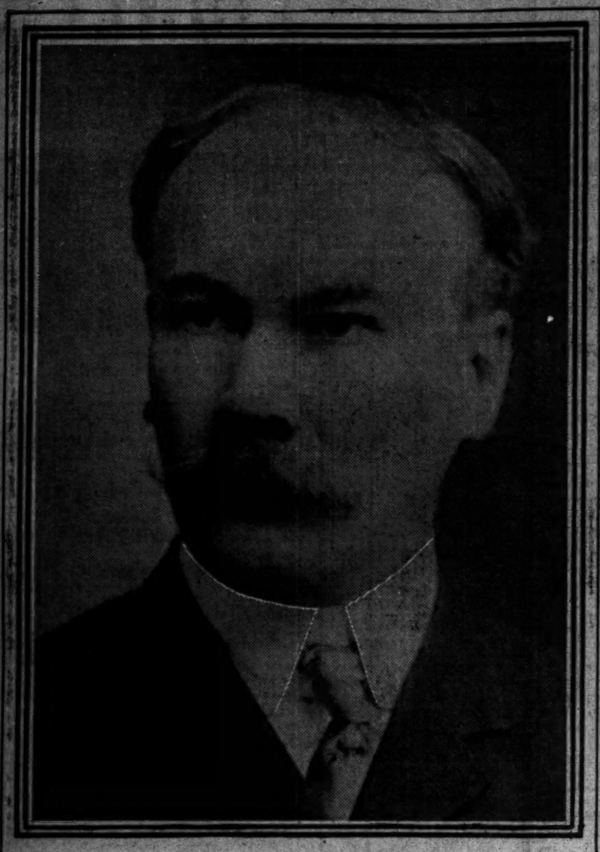
It was stated in the financial district, as soon as the news of Ryan's purchase of Mr. Hyde's stock became known, that he was now in a position to finance the construction of any underground railway system that he may see fit to undertake. It was also stated that Mr. Ryan's control of the Equitable Life makes him practically the dominant figure in American finance, and places him in an invulnerable position in his dealings with rival financiers.

In taking this view of the matter the men in Wall street regarded the mutualization part of the program as a good deal of a sham. They seem to think that Mr. Ryan would be in a position in which he can always dominate the affairs of the society and the disposition of its funds.

In Absolute Control.

Paul Morton made his contract with Mr. Ryan chiefly to take hold of the construction and operation of the subways. In view of his selection as chairman of the board of the Equitable he is in a position which gives him absolute power over every officer and department of the society and makes him the sole ruler of the society. This was not regarded with great favor by many men who

New Executive Head of Equitable.



PAUL MORTON.

Paul Morton of Chicago, who, as chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable, will be at the head of the big insurance company, is just retiring as secretary of the navy. He was second vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company when President Roosevelt appointed him to the cabinet. He had been with the Santa Fé since 1896. He began railroad work in 1872 as a clerk in the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad at Burlington, Ia. He is a son of the late J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, who was secretary of agriculture, and a brother of Joy Morton of Chicago. He was born at Detroit, Mich., in 1857.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF THE EQUITABLE MILLIONS RESULTING IN REORGANIZATION WITH NEW HEAD.

FROM A SMALL START TO MILLIONS.

ORGANIZED—In 1859 by Henry B. Hyde, father of James Hazen Hyde.

ASSOCIATES OF HYDE—Were fellow clerks of the Mutual Life, where he had learned the business; also the Princeton Alexanders, one of whom, James W. Alexander, was made president to add social prominence to Hyde's practical knowledge.

STOCK COMPANY—Started with $100,000 in stock, of which Hyde owned 502 shares, a majority. This was kept intact and left to his heirs.

HYDE STOCK—The 502 shares inherited by James Hazen Hyde have a par value of $502,000. They were sold to the Ryan syndicate for $4,000,000.

SOCIETY'S ASSETS—These have grown to the enormous figures of $400,000,000, representing the savings of 600,000 policy holders, whose average insurance is less than $3,000 each, although the total aggregates over $1,700,000,000.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT FOR CONTROL.

BEGINNING OF CLASH—President Alexander had been trustee of the Hyde stock. The term of the deed of trust presently was to expire and Mr. Hyde would come into complete control of the stock and thereby of the assets of the company. Big financiers, who controlled railroads, banks, and other great corporations, had been attracted to the Equitable directorate by reason of the millions in cash open to manipulation. In the approaching quarrel between the vice president, Mr. Hyde, and the president, Mr. Alexander, they began to array themselves on either side, as it appeared to them individually, the victory finally would rest.

FIGHT ON HYDE BEGINS—The first overt act in the great contest for control of the millions was the request in February presented to Mr. Hyde signed by many officers of the company, that Mr. Hyde should withdraw from the Equitable and surrender his control.

FORMAL CHARGES MADE—When Hyde refused to get out formal charges were preferred against him by President Alexander, accusing him generally of having interfered with the management of the company; of having charged the expense of the Cambon dinner, the Sherry's ball, his trips abroad, and other personal expenses to the Equitable advertising account; of paying his personal employés out of the Equitable treasury; and of having, by his personal conduct, injured the society.

HYDE FIGHTS BACK—Contrary, apparently, to the original expectation of the persons who started the fight, Hyde, backed up by the directors allied with him and the best legal counsel, made counter charges against Alexander, alleging generally that the latter had shared with him in all outside deals.

MUTUALIZATION—Concurrent with the real contest for the control of the cash, the proposition to mutualize the company came up for consideration and finally was accepted. In the meantime suits against the society were begun in this and other states resulting in various forms of litigation. The plan to mutualize the society was recently stopped by a decision of Justice Maddox of the Supreme court of New York.

THE CLIMAX—The unexpected joining of issues between the two great factions resulted in the most widespread publicity, and each side in an effort to get out from under publicly aired their charges against the other until the stability of the company even was threatened. As a result an official investigation by a committee of directors, headed by Henry C. Frick, was ordered and made, and its report, recently published, has been the last factor to cause the revolution in the management of the society.

INVESTIGATION THAT WAS DECISIVE.

The essence of the findings of the Frick committee, which had access to all the details, both what had been made public and what had remained covered, follow, taken verbatim from the report:

LEGALITY OF DIRECTORATE—That the title of the great majority of the board to their office as directors is open to question by reason of the fact that the shares of stock held by them were transferred to them for the purpose of qualifying them as directors.

LONG STANDING EVIL—That this practice of qualifying directors is almost coeval with the existence of the society itself, and, further, that there has not been a time for years when there were enough male stockholders in the corporation owning five shares of stock to constitute the number of directors required by the charter—indeed, at the present date not more than half enough for that purpose.

FARM OUT POWER—That the directors, in whom the corporate powers of the society are vested by its charter, created, by the bylaws, certain committees and officers to whom the directors delegated the exercise of substantially all the powers of the society.

ALL "CHECKS" REMOVED—That the directors are responsible for constructing the executive and finance committees of the same persons (except one), thus destroying the check upon and the supervision over the executive committee which the bylaws provide shall be exercised by the finance committee. The committee recommends the reorganization of these committees.

ALEXANDER CULPABLE—As to the president of the society, the committee finds that he concealed from the board of directors his knowledge of the irregular conduct of the vice president in relation to the society's affairs at times when the vice president was a candidate for reelection, and that the president had knowledge of these irregularities, to the extent that the committee finds they existed, and that many of these irregularities were openly encouraged and participated in by the president.

That the president failed to bring to the attention of the directors, the executive committee, or the finance committee his knowledge of the vice president's wrongful acts as detailed in the president's specific charges of May 2.

That the president participated in the profits of the syndicates of "James H. Hyde and associates," as detailed in Mr. Hyde's letter of April 27, 1905, and that he is justly indebted to the society in the amount set out in said letter, and that he had knowledge of the syndicates and their purposes, and that, as a member of the executive committee, he, in many instances, participated in the acts of the committee in authorizing the purchase of securities in which he was interested as a member of the banking syndicate making the sale.

HYDE CONDEMNED—As to the vice president, the committee finds that he habitually involved the society in transactions of great magnitude without the previously obtained authority of the executive committee; that he carried large amounts of stocks belonging to the society in his own name without first having secured the authority of the society; that he used the funds of the society to pay for the Cambon dinner (which he subsequently returned); that he conducted and participated in the profits of the syndicates described in his letter of April 27, 1905, having frequently as a member of the executive committee voted for the purchase of such securities as shown in said letter in detail; that he is indebted to the society to the amount of the profits he has received, as shown by his letter, and that he has been guilty of other irregular acts—irregular in the sense that they are not in accordance with the society's law or with sound business practices, treating the society and its affairs largely as if they were his own personal concern.

GENERAL LOOSENESS—As to the other officers of the society, the committee finds that a general looseness has prevailed in the administration of the society's affairs, requiring prompt and thorough rectification, and that there is a general lacking in the organization of that strong moral fiber so essential for satisfactory results.

BAD BUSINESS METHODS—The committee also finds that the society's methods of doing business are unsystematic and should be corrected; that the cash balances carried by the society are excessive; that the society's alliance with financial institutions are unnecessary and undesirable in the conduct of its legitimate business; that its advances to agents, directly and through financial institutions in which the society is interested, are excessive, and that the society's efforts should be directed to conducting a strictly legitimate life insurance business at the lowest cost to the insured along the general lines hereinbefore indicated.

ADVICE TO "GET OUT"—The extraordinary powers of the principal officers of the society carry with them the highest measure of responsibility. The committee finds that of these the president, vice president, and the second vice president have fallen far short of their duty, both in acts of commission and omission, and changes in these officers should be made. The loose and irregular methods obtaining in the management are largely due both to the example of the acts and the example of the neglect of these officers. The shortcomings in inferior executive officers are largely due to the methods which the principal officers have encouraged or permitted, and so far as correction of these irregularities calls for further removals of officials, that matter should be dealt with and largely controlled by the judgment of the reorganized management.

RADICAL EFFECTS OF THE FRICK REPORT.

The report of this committee, which laid bare enough of the inner rottenness of the society's management to show that reorganization was necessary, criticised practically all the leading executive officers. For that reason, obviously, the report was rejected, but its findings had gone broadcast over the country. Mr. Frick promptly resigned as a director, followed by the other members of the committee with the exception of Brayton Ives. A half dozen other directors, stung by the report, also got out. Then followed the proposition to elect a chairman of the board of directors with plenary power to organize the society in all its branches. This was then determined upon and resolutions were adopted calling for a complete change of policy in the executive and financial departments. Mr. Morton's selection under the conditions named is designed to effect these reforms.

have been prominent in the affairs of the Equitable.

They, however, voted for his election to the position for the reason, as one of them put it, "We were up against a stone wall and could do nothing else."

It was a serious mistake, they said, to select a man as custodian of the savings of 600,000 persons, who was charged with being responsible for the illegal acts of the Santa Fé railroad and who resigned his place in President Roosevelt's cabinet because of this contretemps.

Would Prefer Clean Hands.

It was declared that it would have been better for the welfare of the Equitable Life if a man with an absolutely unblemished reputation, and one whose record could not be assailed, had been chosen.

The passing of the control of the Equitable virtually into the hands of Ryan is regarded as being fraught with important possibilities upon the financial structure of Wall street, and many important financial institutions and undertakings.

In the first place, it is expected that the change of control will minimize the importance of the Mercantile Trust and the Equitable Trust companies of this city, and the Commercial Trust company of Philadelphia, in which most of the cash funds of the Equitable Life were deposited.

Gives Rise to Morton Trust Company.

Mr. Ryan is vice president and the active head of the Morton Trust company, which it is expected will assume much the same relations with the Equitable Life that have been held by the Mercantile Trust company and the Equitable Trust company.

The change of control is not expected to affect the relations which have always existed between the Equitable Life and the National Bank of Commerce. Mr. Ryan personally and his associates in the Morton Trust company own a majority of the stock of the National Bank of Commerce. One of Mr. Ryan's confidential men, Valentine P. Snyder, is president of that institution. The Equitable Life society owns about one-third of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce. It is therefore figured that the chief depositories of the Equitable Life will be the Morton Trust company and the National Bank of Commerce.

Wants Cleveland as Trustee.

Ryan announced tonight the names of the men who have been asked to serve as trustees of the stock, with power to elect twenty-eight directors designated by the policy holders. They are Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States; Morgan J. O'Brien, presiding justice of the Appellate division of the New York State Supreme court; and George Westinghouse of Pittsburg. It is understood the former president and Mr. Westinghouse will accept.

O'Brien and Westinghouse, as stated, are members of the policy holders' group which purchased the stock. These trustees, it was said tonight, will be vested with the power of electing their successors. The details as to how the policy holders and directors shall be designated have not been arranged yet, but whether it be by proxy in committee or by direct vote, ample precautions will be taken. It is declared, to prevent the election from falling into the hands of the society's agents or executive officers.

Ryan Promises Mutualization.

Mr. Ryan made this statement tonight:

"In connection with some of the other policy holders who, like myself, never have had any relations with the Equitable except as policy holders, I have purchased from Hyde the majority of the stock of that society. We have done this for the sake of putting an end to the present unfortunate condition of the company's affairs, not in the interests of the policy holders, but for the general business interests of the entire country.

"We purpose on receiving the stock immediately to divest ourselves of all voting power and accomplish in substance the effect of the plan of mutualization already approved by the superintendent of insurance. We propose to do this by conveying stock to the board of trustees composed of men of such character as to command universal confidence.

"Twenty-eight directors will be chosen in accordance with the instructions of the policy holders, and the remaining twenty-four in accordance with the uncontrolled judgment of the trustees.

Eliminates One Man Power.

"This will accomplish at once the object of putting the control of the company into the hands of the policy holders, and will eliminate entirely the one man power to which so much objection has been made.

"Our willingness to take this course has been influential in inducing Mr. Morton to accept the chairmanship of the board and to undertake the reorganization of the society, which it is our wish to have as thorough and complete as possible.

"I have already asked ex-President Cleveland, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the appellate division of the Supreme court of New York, and George Westinghouse of Pittsburg to act as trustees of the stock. The last two are among the large policy holders of the Equitable.

Hyde Proclaims Unselfishness.

Hyde's letter of resignation, in which he formally announced to the board the sale of his stock, was made public tonight. Here it is:

New York, June 9, 1905.—To the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States:

Dear Sirs: Now that the legal rights of the stockholders have been determined by the Supreme court of the state I have reached the conclusion, as the result of the most earnest and anxious reflection, that the welfare of the society founded by my father and which I have so deeply at heart demands that the stock control shall cease to be vested in any one person and that I should part with a majority in such form that no one individual shall continue in control of the destinies of the society.

I have accordingly, but not without great hesitation and personal regret, sold the stock which my father placed in trust.

I am advised that as the holder of the controlling stock I have the power and hence the responsibility of repairing the damage that that has been inflicted upon the society, insofar as that may be possible.

It is in the discharge of that responsibility that I have parted with the majority of the stock in the interest of the policy holders and in a form which I believe will enable the society to regain its prestige and resume its interrupted era of prosperity.

If that be the result I shall be content.

In this connection you will perhaps pardon me for repeating what I have so often said to you, that throughout my career with the society its interests have always been uppermost, and I have never consciously done or omitted anything which would be to its injury or disadvantage.

I hope I may be pardoned the statement that the prosperity of the society of late years is at this time my greatest source of pride and consolation. I am quite content to submit my acts in connection with the management of the society to the verdict of all fair minded men, when the unreasoning public clamor induced by the false and sensational attacks upon me shall have passed.

I shall retain a substantial stock interest, and hope to continue to be identified with the affairs of the society as a director and in such other ways as may be deemed desirable.

In order that the chairman who has been selected may have a free hand in the management I shall hand to him my resignation as vice president, for such action as you may deem advisable. You may rely on my earnest cooperation at all times in the accomplishment of the task of reinstating the society in the public confidence and esteem.

The purchasers of the stock have expressed their intention to divest themselves of all voting power and immediately put control of the company in the hands of policy holders, notwithstanding the pending litigation, by conveying the stock to a board of trustees of such character as to command universal confidence and not connected with any financial institution, and giving them power to vote it for the election of directors as to twenty-eight of the fifty-two directors as instructed by the policy holders, and as to the remaining twenty-four directors according to the uncontrolled judgment of the trustees, thus following the plan of mutualization already approved by the insurance department and eliminating the one man power to which so much objection has been made.

Provision is intended also to be made for an amendment of the charter so as to perpetuate this control of the policy holders.

I think you will find that everything possible has been done to insure the resumption of the interrupted prosperity of the society.

JAMES H. HYDE.

Thanked by Directors.

In reply to this letter the board of directors adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board appreciates the high sense of duty in the interest of the society which prompted the action of Mr. Hyde, and begs to tender him the thanks of the society for such action.

The letter which Thomas F. Ryan has written to ex-President Cleveland, asking him to serve as one of the stock trustees, also was made public tonight. It follows:

My Dear Mr. Cleveland: You may be aware of the bitter controversy that exists regarding the management of the Equitable Life Assurance society; that public confidence has been shaken in the safety of the fund under control of a single block of stock left by the late Henry B. Hyde. This loss of confidence affects the great public trust of more than $400,000,000, representing the savings of more than 600,000 policy holders, and the present condition amounts to a public misfortune.

In the hope of putting an end to this condition in connection with a change in the executive management of the society, I have, together with other policy holders, purchased this block of stock and propose to put it into the hands of a board of trustees having no connection with Wall street, with the power to vote it for the election of directors as to the twenty-eight of fifty directors in accordance with the instructions of the policy holders' society, and as to the remaining twenty-four directors in accordance with the uncontrolled judgment of the trustees. This divestment of control of twenty-eight and twenty-four, which is in accordance with the plan of giving substantial control to the policy holders, is already approved by the superintendent of insurance.

I beg you to act as one of this board with other gentlemen, who shall be of a character entirely satisfactory to you.

I would not venture to ask this of you on any personal grounds; but to restore this great trust, affecting so many people of slender means, to the soundness of public confidence would certainly be a great public service, and this view emboldens me to make the request.

The duties of the trust will be light, as, in the nature of things, when a satisfactory board is once constituted, there are few changes, and all the clerical and formal work will be done by the office force of the company.

I have written similar letters to Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, presiding justice of the Appellate division of our Supreme court, and to George Westinghouse of Pittsburg, two of the largest policy holders in the society.

"Results Highly Gratifying."

Samuel Untermyer, Hyde's chief counsel, said tonight that he regarded the outcome as a most gratifying result of what seemed, at one time, an impossible situation. It has been brought about, in his opinion, by the high sense of public duty on the part of Mr. Hyde. So far as Mr. Ryan's connection with the transaction was concerned, Untermyer said he thought his action was the "most magnificent exhibition of public spirit and unselfishness he had ever encountered within 100 miles of Wall street."

Plan Long in Making.

Although the deal for the sale of the stock was not consummated until 10 o'clock this morning, a few hours before the board of directors went into session, Hyde was approached more than two weeks ago by representatives of some of the largest of the Equitable's policy holders in regard to the transaction. Previous to that he had had the two offers referred to above, and also had been approached repeately by persons representing the banking combinations.

It was declared tonight that he had held out against all of these offers, because he had made up his mind that if he ever parted with the stock it would not be in such a way that the one man control of the society would be perpetuated. The proposal was made to Mr. Hyde that these policy holders would get together a group to acquire the control of the stock. This, it was said tonight, was the only proposition that has been made that seriously appealed to him.

Doesn't Think It a Retreat.

He had declared that he would never go out of the society under fire, but that was before he realized to what an extent the scandal was going to jeopardize the society's business interests. When the policy holders' offer was made to him he had come to appreciate thoroughly that the company was facing most serious conditions, that the situation demanded enormous concessions on his part, or a great loss to all concerned in the institution.

Mr. Hyde, it was said tonight, feels that he has done the only manly thing, and regards his resignation and surrender of the stock control in no sense as a retreat under fire. He will, it was declared last night, stand up and fight to the end the charges that have been made against him just as hard as he would have if the sale of his stock had never been made.

Will Fight Attempt to Oust Him.

If the superintendent of insurance finds against him he intends to fight the latter in court, it was said, regardless of the fact he has turned his resignation over to Chairman Morton, to be acted upon at his discretion. This was taken to mean that Hyde would, if Mr. Morton recommended his retirement, make a fight against any attempt which the superintendent of insurance might bring to have him ousted as a director of the society.

The representatives of the policy holders, when they first approached Mr. Hyde, were told that if he could be assured that the control of the stock would be distributed and that the society would not be put into the hands of the agents under the form of sham mutualization the proposal would be favorably considered.

The entire negotiations were conducted with the utmost secrecy and without the slightest knowledge of the factions past and present in the society of what was going on.

Morton Not Committee's Choice.

Mr. Morton's name was not suggested by the committee which was appointed at last Wednesday's meeting for the purpose of selecting a candidate. It could not agree on any candidate.

It was composed of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Daniel H. Moffat, August Belmont, J. B. Forgan, and Louis Fitzgerald. The committee held a meeting at 11 o'clock in the Equitable building and hoped to be able to come to some definite conclusion by 1, the hour set for the meeting of the board of directors. At 1 o'clock, however, the committee was as much at sea as ever and asked for two hours more, but could accomplish nothing.

Mr. Morton's name was suggested, but Mr. Belmont opposed it strongly. Mr. Morton was nominated in the meeting by Senator Depew and seconded by Mr. Moffat. Joseph H. Choate and Judge George Gray of Delaware also were suggested in the meeting, but the feeling was so general for Mr. Morton that their names never were brought to a vote.

Landslide for Secretary.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock, with President Alexander in the chair. The first business to come up was the amendment of the society's bylaws providing for the creation of the new office of chairman. It was quickly dispatched, and then Senator Depew announced that the committee had failed to decide upon a candidate. He was of the opinion, though, he said, that definite action ought to be taken at once.

He nominated Mr. Morton. After Mr. Moffat had seconded it the names of Choate and Gray were mentioned, but it was evident that there was a good deal of uncertainty as to whether either would even consider the place.

Brayton Ives thought it would be a mistake to take definite action in regard to the chairman at the meeting. He was in favor of postponing matters for a day or two. Nothing, he declared, could be accomplished until Mr. Hyde had divested himself of the stock control.

August Belmont and Charles Stewart Smith pleaded with Hyde to surrender his stock in some way for the good of the society.

Mr. Belmont said that the first vice president would surely be a target for the press and the legislature to aim at as long as he held the stock. The sooner he divested himself of the control the better it would be for the society.

Brayton Ives spoke again. He declared that there could be no real success for the Equitable until the Hyde stock control had been given up. The society, he asserted, did not need the hot water treatment but the knife, and it, he declared, ought to be used freely.

After a long discussion Depew's motion was finally put and was carried with only two dissenting votes. The motion was then made and carried that Mr. Morton be elected a director of the society.

Morton Greeted with Applause.

A committee composed of Mr. Depew, Mr. Belmont, and Mr. Moffatt, each of whom served on the nominating committee, was appointed to find Mr. Morton and escort him to the room, and the board took a recess.

That was at 5:15 o'clock. Half an hour later the committee returned with Mr. Morton. As the delegation passed Mr. Hyde's office he popped out and fell in with the procession.

As Mr. Morton appeared in the door of the board room he was greeted with loud applause. He took the floor almost immediately and said that in accepting the post he wanted to have it understood that he was to have an absolutely free hand as to "men and methods" in the society. He promised that he would endeavor to conduct the affairs of the society in such a way as to meet the approval of the policy holders, directors, agents, and all employés of the company.

Alexander Surrenders Chair.

He said that he could not at present indicate any special policy which he would pursue, but that he would make a detailed statement later. He thanked the board for the honor which it had conferred upon him.

President Alexander then surrendered the chair to Mr. Morton. This was an affecting sight. Mr. Alexander had occupied the chair for many years, for more years in fact than some of the directors could remember, and he was visibly affected when he turned it over to the secretary.

Mr. Morton made another speech explaining what he meant by a free hand. He said that he would like to have the officers of the society place in his hands their resignations, to be acted upon at his discretion.

Starts Ball Rolling.

Mr. Tarbell jumped to his feet. He protested that it was not fair that he should be classed with Alexander and Hyde. Specific charges of wrongdoing, he said, had been made against both of them, but no charge of dishonesty had been filed against him. His twenty-five years' service to the Equitable ought to count for something, he thought.

He said that if his resignation were called for the resignations of all the other vice presidents also ought to be demanded. He would hand his in, he declared, under no other conditions.

Then President Alexander got up and handed in his resignation. The venerable president plainly showed the effects of the strain. Mr. Hyde followed. He made a speech, in which he announced to the board that he had sold a majority of his stock and had arranged to have it trusteed, to be voted on the basis of the 28 to 24 directors plan.

First Must Establish Guilt.

Most of the board had heard the news before Mr. Hyde announced it formally, but it caused a commotion, and there was loud applause. Then Mr. Hyde submitted his letter of resignation, and Wilson McIntyre and Tarbell followed suit.

Mr. Morton explained to the board then that he would consider the resignations only in the event that the officers were found guilty by the superintendent of insurance.

Most of the directors came out of the meeting, which was adjourned at 6 o'clock, smiling and looking happier than they have for a good many weeks. All were ready and willing to say that in their opinion a satisfactory solution of the trouble in the society had been reached, and that from now on there would be peace and prosperity.

Preserved Discreet Silence.

Mr. Morton, with Mr. Hyde's lawyers, Samuel Untermyer, William C. Gulliver, and Elihu Root, went at once to the offices of the Morton Trust company and held a long conference with Mr. Ryan. Further than that the details of the transaction were being arranged, no news of the conference was given out. Mr. Morton said that he would have nothing to say until he made his official statement.

It was learned that August Belmont voted for Mr. Morton. He had opposed in every way in the meeting of the nominating committee any change which would lead to the selection of Paul Morton or of the trustees who are to rehabilitate the society, and it was not until he saw that he could not stem the Niagara which insisted on a thorough housecleaning, so that the society may begin all over again, with economical measures and strict life insurance methods, did he succumb. As a matter of fact, it was only at the last moment that Mr. Belmont seemed to see the handwriting on the wall and accept it.

Judge O'Brien Will Accept.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, when asked tonight if he would accept his appointment as trustee, said: "I have just received notice of my selection, and I regard it as a public duty to accept. On entering upon my professional career as a lawyer, twenty-five years ago, impressed with the advantages of life insurance, I took out my first policy in the Equitable Life Assurance society which was small in amount, and which as my income grew larger I increased until I now have in that company $165,000, which represents practically my fortune and the provision made for my family.

"Naturally anxious, as every policy holder, at the trend of the society toward disintegration due to unfortunate dissension, I was hopeful that some men or man of public spirit and ability would be found, who, in the interest of the policy holders, would come forward and save this great institution and the business of life insurance by some plan that would restore confidence."

Economy the New Slogan.

The new management of the Equitable, it was made known tonight, with Paul Morton at the head, is to start right in and restore the society to the prestige which it enjoyed for so many years.

It was outlined by those directly interested that the first and all absorbing reform to be brought about will be a slicing of all extravagant expenditures, and, indeed, it is stated the affairs of the society are to be run on a business basis.

Mr. Morton, who was at the Pilgrims' dinner to Mr. Choate tonight, when asked whether he would remain as head of the Metropolitan interests, wrote out this answer:

"I have accepted the chairmanship of the Equitable board, which will eliminate me from any subway extension."

What salary Mr. Morton is to receive as chairman has not been disclosed. It is reported tonight that he would get $150,000 a year. President James W. Alexander gets $100,000 a year.

Becomes Formidable Power.

By purchasing the Hyde stock in the Equitable the Ryan group of capitalists, who make their headquarters in the Morton Trust company, becomes the most formidable power in Wall street. Control of the millions of ready cash in the Equitable treasury gives them independence of the banking coterie centering around the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City bank, and the First National bank.

The Mutual Life insurance company has been considered a dominating factor in the Morton Trust company, but Thomas F. Ryan, as vice president and acting manager, in placed of the aged president, Levi P. Morton, has sat in its inner room for the last few years and, in silence and seclusion, issued his orders for vast financial transactions.

Heads Numerous Corporations.

The corporations in which he is director are numerous and wealthy. The principal ones are:

American Surety company; American Tobacco company and its numerous constituent corporations, forming the tobacco trust; Bethlehem Steel company; Consolidated Gas company, and its subsidiary concerns; Hocking Valley railroad company; Industrial Trust company of Providence, which is bolstered up by the big insurance companies of New York; Metropolitan Securities company, owning the surface lines of New York; National Bank of Commerce, Seaboard Air Line, Union Elevated of Chicago, United Lead company, and his one previous insurance venture, the Washington Life, now under District Attorney Jerome's investigation.

Tracing out the directorates of some of these companies, a remarkable interlocking chain is found which brought Paul Morton to New York as Mr. Ryan's man, first, for the Metropolitan railway system and now as head of the Equitable.

Numerous Trusts Linked.

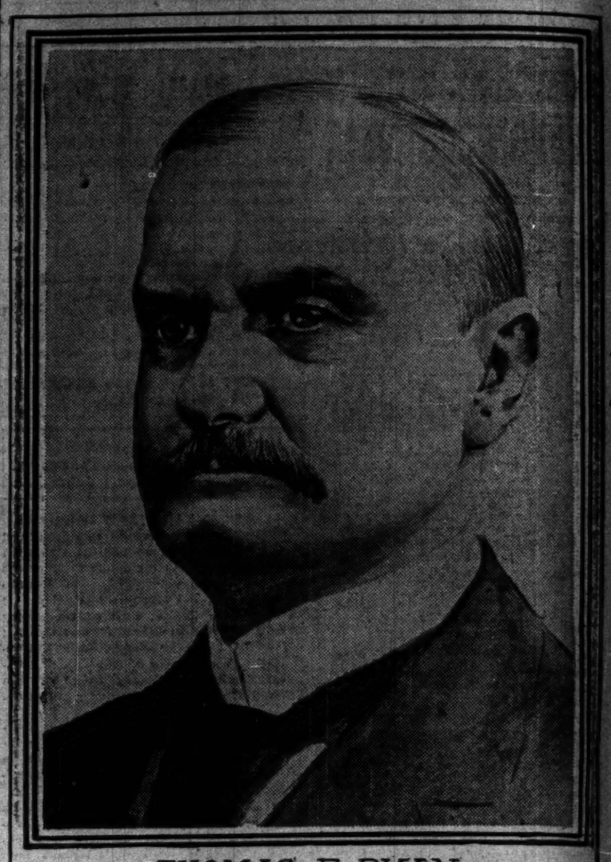
This chain links in close relationship the Morton Trust company, Mutual Life Insurance company, Metropolitan Securities company, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company, of which Mr. Morton was vice president. Despite similarity in name there is no direct connection between the secretary of the navy and the trust company, which figures so prominently in this financial transaction. Its name is derived from Levi P. Morton, once governor of New York and vice president of the United States.

In the Morton Trust company are the following directors besides Mr. Ryan: George F. Baker, Frederick Cromwell, George G. Haven, James N. Jarvis, A. D. Juilliard, Richard A. McCurdy, and Elihu Root, who are trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance company; J. J. Astor, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Jacob H. Schiff, John Sloane, and V. P. Snyder, Equitable directors until recent resignations; E. J. Berwind, coal magnate; J. B. Duke, president of the tobacco trust; H. M. Flagler of the Standard Oil company, and a few others.

New York Life in Chain.

The next link connects with the Metropolitan Securities company. In its directorate are Thomas F. Ryan, James H. Hyde of the Equitable, A. D. Juilliard of the Mutual, John D. Crimmins, who got up the policy holders' committee of the Equitable; E. J. Berwind, coal magnate; Thomas P. Fowler, railway president and trustee of the New York Life, and finally Mr. Ryan's Philadelphia partners, Thomas Dolan and P. A. B. Widener.

Heads Syndicate That Has Purchased James H. Hyde's Control of Equitable.

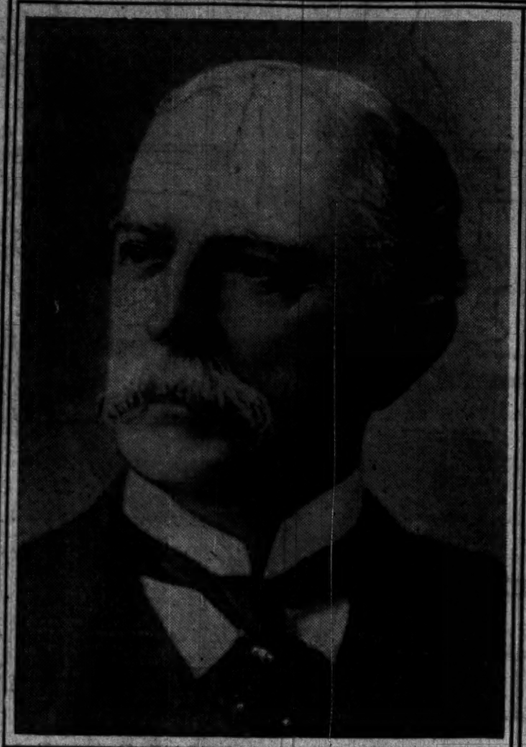


THOMAS F. RYAN.

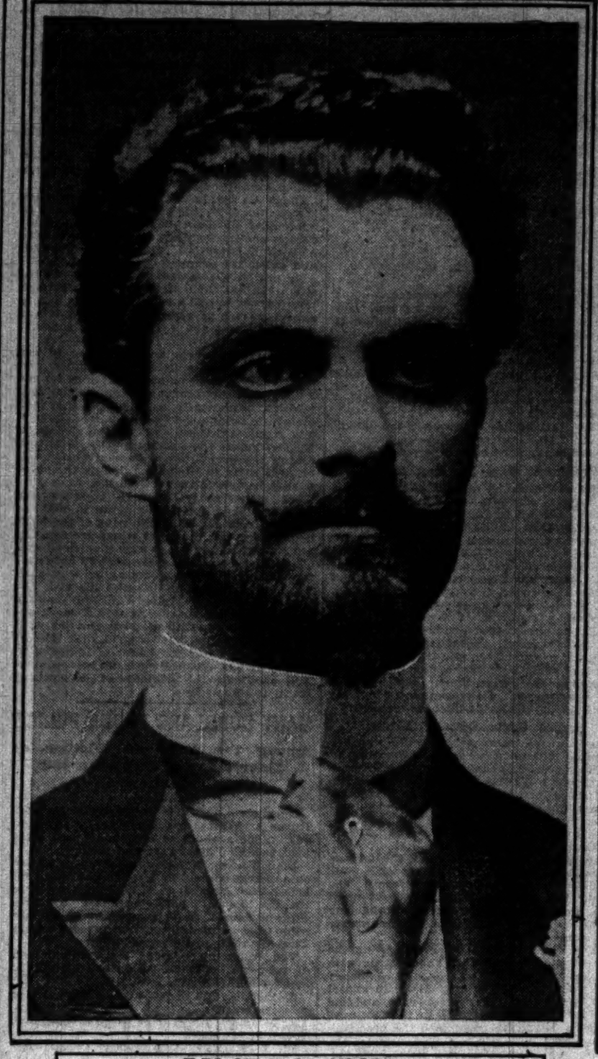
Thomas Fortune Ryan of New York, who is at the head of the syndicate that has purchased the control of the Equitable, is one of the leading financiers of Wall street. He is vice president of the Morton Trust company of New York. Mr. Ryan has made a specialty of reorganizing and extending street railway and lighting systems, and holds large interests in public utility corporations in the large cities of the east and middle west. He was born in Baltimore, where he began his business life in a dry goods store in 1868.

It is really dangerous to take violent purgatives—pills and powders and such truck for constipation. Every time you do it, you weaken the elasticity and vital force of the organs and retching and rending your entire system. Be sure, be safe, take HEPTOL SPLITS—the easy way.

Quarreling Officers of Equitable Who Now Are All Out.



JAMES W. ALEXANDER
President
Resigned.



JAMES H. HYDE
First Vice-President
Resigned.

GAGE E. TARBELL
Second Vice-President
Resigned.

EQUITABLE MADE A SUBWAY ANNEX?

Policy Holders' Millions to Be Poured Into Underground Railroad Scheme.

SECRET BEHIND THE DEAL

New York World, in Scathing Terms, Denounces Reorganization Plan.

New York, June 10.—3 a. m.—The World this morning in an editorial entitled "What a 'Compromise'!" has the following to say of the outcome of the Equitable quarrel:

"Thomas F. Ryan has bought James H. Hyde's stock in the Equitable Life Assurance society. Mr. Ryan is one of the chief owners in the Consolidated Gas company and the Metropolitan Securities company, two corporations notorious for their corrupt alliance with corrupt politicians.

"Mr. Ryan has elected Paul Morton chairman of the Equitable board. Mr. Morton is a self-confessed violator of the interstate commerce law, and is the distinguished gentleman who used to manipulate the rebate business for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company.

O, What a Compromise.

"Alexander, Hyde, Tarbell, Wilson, and McIntyre have resigned. In place of them the policy holders have Thomas F. Ryan and Paul Morton. What a compromise! The excited, ethical element in life insurance could hardly achieve a more triumphant victory unless Anthony N. Brady and Charles F. Murphy were taken into the syndicate.

"The par value of the stock for which Mr. Ryan has paid several million dollars is $30,100. Under article 8 of the Equitable's charter the holders of the said capital stock may receive a semi-annual dividend on the stock so held by them not to exceed 5½ per cent. The sole honest income which the purchaser can legally derive from an investment of millions of dollars is $3,507 a year. His object is thus of great public interest.

"Annex to a Subway."

"Mr. Ryan, Mr. Morton, and their associates are promoting a vast scheme of underground railway construction in New York. The prospective investment is estimated at $150,000,000. The assets of the Equitable Life Assurance society are $400,000,000. It is obvious that a great life insurance society might be a valuable annex to a rapid transit company.

"Mr. Ryan has invited Grover Cleveland, Judge R. J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse to act as trustees of the stock which he has purchased. All three are eminently respectable gentlemen. Like adversity, respectability also has its uses.

"Without discussing Mr. Ryan's motives in acquiring this Equitable stock, which can yield him only $3,500 a year in legal dividends, the World can only say that the necessity for legislative investigation into Equitable corruption is more acute now than ever.

"Will They Trace the Loot?"

"Will Thomas Ryan and Paul Morton restore to the policy holders the millions of dollars which have been appropriated by Equitable financiers?"

"Will they trace the loot?"

"Will they bring suit against Mr. Hyde, Mr. Alexander, and the other members of Equitable syndicates to recover the money to which the Frick committee reported the policy holders are entitled?

"Will they force reimbursement from the Equitable's chain of banking and trust companies of the profits which belong to the Equitable policy holders?

"Will they punish the guilty and compel full restitution for the benefit of the innocent?

"Will they destroy the political insurance system which made Equitable corruption possible?

"Are the policy holders to accept in lieu of restitution the moral satisfaction of knowing that the heritage of the widow and orphan is now in the hands of such eminent philanthropists as Thomas F. Ryan and Paul Morton?

"Will Mr. Morton again 'Do as the Roman'?

Where Do People Come In?

"Is there to be an alliance of the Equitable Life Assurance society, the Consolidated Gas company, and the Metropolitan Securities company to protect the savings of the 'plain people'?

"The sooner Gov. Higgins convenes the legislature in special session to investigate Equitable corruption and the life insurance situation, the sooner he will have performed the most solemn, the most sacred, duty that any governor of New York has ever owed to the people of the state. Can he longer delay?"

CHICAGO JAPS, AT BANQUET, CELEBRATE VICTORY ON SEA.

Consul Shimizu and T. F. Fukishima Are Grateful to President Roosevelt and America for Sympathy.

Forty Japanese residents of Chicago gathered at the Banzai café, 23 Quincy street, last evening to celebrate Admiral Togo's recent victory over the Russians. The keynote of nearly all the speeches which were made was an appreciation of the benefit which the Japanese have derived from the United States.

The Chicago consul, Shelzaburo Shimizu, and T. Fukishima, special Japanese commissioner to the St. Louis exposition, praised highly the attitude of President Roosevelt in offering to become the peace mediator between the two warring countries.

"The spirit of the old Japanese corsairs," said Consul Shimizu, "was in the men that fought the battle of the sea of Japan. The men were ready for the fight. They were keyed up to the highest pitch. They were determined that no Russian cruiser should escape them. They had learned their lesson from the schools of America and Europe."

Consul Shimizu was followed by Mr. Fukishima. In Mr. Fukishima's speech praise was bestowed upon President Roosevelt for the good will he had shown to the Japanese, and for the services he had offered in the pending peace negotiations.

"After the war," he said, "we hope that three nations will be united—Russia, Japan, and the United States. It is the wish of every one of the mikado's subjects that the three nations work together in the interests of progress and enlightenment.

"To President Roosevelt and to the people of the United States we acknowledge our indebtedness. The sympathy of the American people has helped a great deal. The friendship between America and Japan, we hope, will be perpetual. Our mission as a nation in the far east will be in the interests of higher education. We expect Russia to join forces with us, to adopt modern methods, and to forget, if possible, the differences that have existed."

ALFONSO GOES HOME TODAY.

Entertainment of Spaniard in London Ended with Brilliant Ball at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, June 9.—The ceremonies attendant upon the visit to London of King Alfonso of Spain ended tonight with a dinner at Marlborough house and a state ball at Buckingham palace, which latter was the most brilliant function of the week's program.

His majesty spent the morning in witnessing a drill of the fire brigade, inspecting the pictures in the National gallery, and in seeing the Zoological Gardens.

In the afternoon King Edward, King Alfonso, and their suites visited Windsor castle, which the Spanish king saw for the first time.

King Alfonso today was decorated with the Royal Victorian Chain by King Edward, and the members of his suite received a number of high orders. The royal visitor will leave London tomorrow morning and will sail at noon from Dover.

King Edward has accepted from King Alfonso the colonelcy in chief of a Spanish regiment. King Alfonso invited King Edward and Queen Alexandra to visit Spain at their earliest opportunity, and it is probable that the invitation will be accepted for 1906.

WRECKED SUBMARINE INTACT.

Inquiry Into Loss of "A. B." Proves Sinking Was Due to Deflection of Horizontal Rudder.

PLYMOUTH, June 9.—The dangers incident to the employment of submarine vessels received a fresh illustration at the court of inquiry into the loss of the "A.B.," which was held here today. The evidence went to support the theory that the accident was due to the deflection of the horizontal rudder while the boat was running lightly on the surface with its full buoyance and the cover of the conning tower open. The effect of the rudder being deflected under such conditions was the cause of the rapid downward movement which has been described as a "dip." This brought the top of the conning tower awash, admitting an inrush of water. The divers discovered that there were no holes in the vessel.

WOMAN LOST IN THE DESERT?

California Stage Driver Found Insane Forty Miles Out of Course and Only Passenger Missing.

San Bernardino, Cal., June 9.—[Special.]—Sheriff Ralphs left here tonight for Manvel to get Oscar Wilcox, a stage driver who is wandering about the desert insane, and probably dead. The stage and team were found thirty miles from Victor. Wilcox left here Tuesday with Mrs. Charles Henry, the only passenger, for Gold mountain, fifty miles north, where her husband is a mine superintendent. They should have arrived that afternoon. Mrs. Henry has not been heard from. The stage station where Wilcox was seen is forty miles out of his course. The stage company shares the fears of the officers that the circumstances probably involve a double tragedy.

ALL RUSSIA JOINS IN RISING IN DEMAND FOR REFORM.

General Strike of Doctors, Lawyers, Engineers, Teachers, and Business Men Planned at St. Petersburg.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—Russia is threatened with a general strike of doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, pharmacists, railway men, clerks, and many others to emphasize the universal demand for internal reforms.

The municipality of St. Petersburg has decided to give its adhesion to the address to Emperor Nicholas adopted by the all Russian congress at Moscow, and has appointed a number of its members to join the deputation from the Moscow congress which will present the address to the emperor.

Moscow is now a perfect hotbed of protest against the existing régime, and the address which the deputation from the all Russian zemstvo congress, held there, has brought to St. Petersburg to present to the emperor has fairly stunned the members of the government.

Nothing approaching such language used in the document from men of such standing as those who signed it has ever before been heard in Russia. There is a peremptory ring about it which is ominous.

Those bearing the address come to St. Petersburg claiming to be the plenipotentiaries of the Russian people delivering an ultimatum, not begging terms, but demanding rights, and almost threatening the government with civil war if it does not yield. What is more ominous still is that the body which this deputation represents has not left Moscow, but has only adjourned, awaiting the emperor's reply.

Serious Rioting in Moscow.

MOSCOW, June 9.—Police with drawn swords charged a mob of 2,000 workmen here yesterday, wounding many of them. The workmen refused to disperse when ordered and the police fired blank revolver shots at them. The mob stood firm, whereupon the police charged and scattered it. There were no further disturbances.

RIOT AT MINSK: 100 SHOT.

Massacre of Armenians Reported to Have Been Renewed at Erivan, in the Caucasus.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—Severe rioting is reported at Minsk, where nearly a hundred persons have been shot. It is reported there was a renewal of the massacre of Armenians at Erivan, in the Caucasus, on June 7.

ANOTHER RED CROSS SCANDAL.

Tobacco Donated for Use of Russian Soldiers Now on Sale at Harbin.

KAZAN, European Russia, June 9.—Another Red Cross scandal has developed in the discovery that a donation of 5,000 pounds of tobacco intended for distribution among the soldiers in the field is now on sale at Harbin.

Chicago Icehouse Is Burned.

Burlington, Wis., June 10, 2 a. m.—[Special.]—The mammoth icehouse owned by the Lincoln Ice company of Chicago was struck by lightning shortly after midnight and is being destroyed by fire. Five hundred thousand tons of ice were stored in the building, which cost about $90,000, and was the chief supply house of the company.

STOP THE WAR, URGES ROOSEVELT

(Continued from first page.)

queror and the conquered; nothing of the anxious moments the peacemaker had had and the cautious manner in which he had moved, step by step. The conferences with ambassadors of neutral powers, whose services have been utilized in the grand cause of peace; the carefully worded inquiries made of the Russian and Japanese envoys here, and of their governments in St. Petersburg and Tokio; the work of preparing the momentous dispatches—all these things are forgotten tonight, while official and diplomatic Washington is pondering word for word over what the president has said.

Both Ready for Peace.

It cannot be too strongly reiterated, however, that never would an official word have been expressed to Russia and Japan had not the two powers indicated a willingness to receive it. Japan was less difficult to approach than her enemy. She had the courage and the willingness of a victor to say she was willing to make peace, but she insisted there must be no outsider in the negotiations; that there should be no peace congress, and that Japan and Russia alone must discuss the terms.

To this extent Japan's attitude was entirely proper and approved by the president, who all along has set his face against an international conference. The president also induced Japan to abandon her attitude that Russia must approach her directly and ask for peace—something that could not be expected of a nation like that over which Czar Nicholas rules, especially when it still has a large army in the field.

"The president's dispatch," said Minister Takahira tonight, "is a most admirable state paper, entirely based on the noble cause of humanity and civilization. As far as the government of Japan is concerned, I have no doubt that the suggestion thus made by the president will be promptly accepted."

Count Cassini said tonight there was nothing he could say; that it was a matter which only the emperor could act upon.

Russia Hard to Approach.

The fact that Russia has been beaten so frequently made it difficult for the president to approach her. That he did so and in a way which not only was not offensive but on the other hand was acknowledged with thanks is a tribute to the marvelous tact which is possessed by the chief executive of the United States.

Russia did not ask for American mediation; she did not ask for terms. Of these things there is not the slightest doubt. But she did indicate in the most cautious manner that action by the United States which might develop the terms of Japan would not be objectionable.

Here was a tremendous concession, and the president keenly appreciated its importance. He did not seek to ascertain what Japan wanted, but he decided, as his next move, to place the two belligerents in contact with each other and in this way let each other know the conditions upon which peace could be arranged. If they still insist before formally opening the negotiations that something more definite should be established, it is not doubted the president will do all he can; but he would prefer, according to what he himself has said, that they act without an intermediary, though, to use his own words, "he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting."

As soon as he receives the formal response of the two powers, which is expected by tomorrow night or Sunday, he will fix the date for the meeting within a few days. The place of meeting will be either in Washington or at The Hague. With the acceptance by the belligerents of the president's proposal, an armistice will be arranged. This will depend to a large extent, it was said tonight, upon the commanders of the forces in the field. If either be engaged in a strategic movement it is unlikely he will care to interrupt it, and it would be extremely difficult to do so however anxious might be the two governments for a cessation of hostilities.

Negotiations to Be Difficult.

The president having opened the door to peace, it now remains for the two belligerents to transfer their energies from the battle ground to the bloodless field of diplomacy. But the struggle will be as keen, as bitter, and as important in results as any battle that has been fought. Japan will insist that whatever the Russian plenipotentiary shall say or do he will say or do at the instance or with the full approval of the czar, and the responsible authorities of Russia. Japan has said officially and unofficially that never again will she submit to the humiliating and annoying experience of having St. Petersburg propose one thing and the representative of St. Petersburg propose another.

In other words, for the purpose of peace Russia cannot be divided; she must be a unit. It is a reasonable and sound position, and there is no one here who criticises it. Japan insists then first of all that the representative of Russia must have proper credentials which can satisfy her both as to the reliability of the man who presents them and his ability to act for his emperor and his government. When these credentials have been examined and are found acceptable Japan will submit her terms.

Japan's Terms Not Known.

What these terms are Washingtoon does not know. The president has not ascertained them; Minister Takahira has not communicated them. Japan remembers her experience after the Chino-Japanese war when the premature publication of the terms of peace resulted in the combination of Russia, Germany, and France, which forced her to relinquish possession of the lower half of Manchuria. She will have no repetition of that occurrence. She will formulate her demands and when the negotiators meet she will communicate them to Russia.

As known in a general way here, they will require the payment of an indemnity—the amount has not been named, but it is said tonight it will not reach $1,000,000,000, which has been the figures heretofore fixed; the cession of territory, including the island of Sakhalin; evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, transfer of the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny to Japan, abandonment by Russia of her rights in the Transmanchurian railroad, and perhaps the dismantlement of Vladivostok and the turning over to Japan of all the Russian warships still in the Pacific.

These last two conditions probably will not be insited upon, and may not even be submitted. On her part Russia is determined not to accept humiliating conditions, and it is believed in responsible circles will break off negotiations if the terms offered are too harsh.

Situation Still Delicate.

The situation is still delicate, therefore; the least incautious move between Japan or Russia will destroy all that has been done. It is believed by the president and his advisers that the two nations will act with care, the one as the victor adopting an attitude, not of condescension but of an earnest advocate of peace with honor; the other, beaten on every battlefield, aware of her unpreparedness, and willing to make concessions to terminate a disastrous war.

And behind both stands the president, the friend of humanity and the exponent of civilization, holding back one and soothing the other, but firm in the conviction that Russia must pay the price of defeat and Japan must secure and enjoy the just fruits of victory.

RUSSIA BELIEVES LAST GUN FIRED.

Linevitch and Oyama Thought to Have Been Told to Make No Moves.

CREDIT DUE TO ROOSEVELT

All the Powers Back American President in His Efforts for Peace.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10, 1:30 a. m.—That the last gun in the war with Japan has been fired is the general belief in St. Petersburg.

At least it is believed that President Roosevelt has succeeded so far in bringing Russia and Japan together that Gen. Linevitch and Field Marshal Oyama have been advised to suspend hostilities temporarily.

Practically sole credit is given to President Roosevelt for this result. He alone took the initiative. It is admitted in diplomatic circles that no other ruler was in position to address a personal appeal directly to the czar and the mikado.

Powers Back of Roosevelt.

Evidence accumulates that President Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of peace have been supported by practically every European power by the advice that it the solemn conviction of all the powers that the time has arrived for Russia and Japan to conclude peace. President Roosevelt's endeavors were limited to bringing the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan together to arrange the preliminary terms for the conclusion of a limited armistice and the selection of a place for the future negotiations. The ambassador of one of the great European powers expressed the opinion today that the exchanges would not occur either at Washington or at any European capital, but upon the battlefield in Manchuria.

"Both Russia and Japan desire to conduct the negotiations direct," said the ambassador. "Where is there a better place than Manchuria, which is beyond the spheres of outside influence, is practically neutral territory, and is in direct communication with the respective capitals? Linevitch and Oyama, confronting each other upon the field where they fought, could arrange the preliminaries. Once the main principles as to the indemnity, the status of Sakhalin and Vladivostok, and the question of the Russian ships in neutral waters in the far east are adjusted, all other questions could easily be settled."

Czar Holds a Council.

A council of ministers presided over by the emperor in person was held at Tsarskoe Selo this afternoon to discuss the situation in regard to the present developments. His majesty's brother, Grand Duke Michael, who has arrived here from Berlin, is believed to be the bearer of a personal message from Emperor William advising the conclusion of peace.

Ambassador Meyer was in constant communication with Washington this morning. He received a long cipher dispatch, and soon afterwards hurried to the foreign office, where he had half an hour's earnest conversation with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff.

Extreme reticence continues to be manifested, but it is apparent that the great announcement for which the world is waiting will not be made from here or from Tokio but from Washington. It is not likely to be delayed beyond Monday at the latest.

Preparing Public for Peace.

The government plainly is preparing the public for the announcement that the emperor has decided to conclude peace and that the negotiations have begun, by permitting the publication of all the foreign dispatches bearing on the subject. The newspapers and the Russian public, however, have until now only had a suspicion that important moves were going on behind the scenes.

The government is preparing to time the proclamation of a national assembly with the announcement that peace negotiations have begun. The committee of ministers is hurrying through its examination of the Bouligin rescript commission's project for the "imperial douma" scheme, its consideration having commenced yesterday and continuing today. Practically no alterations are being made in the text and the review of the report is purely formal, as a maninfesto promulgating a law giving the Russian people a voice in legislation is already drafted. It is expected the law will be proclaimed early next week.

OUTPOSTS ARE STILL AT IT.

Gen. Linevitch in Dispatch to Czar Tells of Repulsing Attacks from Japanese Forces.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—Gen. Linevitch in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated June 8, says:

"The Japanese attacked the outposts on our left flank June 5, but were checked by our advance post fire. The same day troops sent to the Twin valley pushed back the enemy's advance guards and occupied the village of Santsiatoy. Another force in the Hun valley advanced southwest from Boyhe, and a third force sent southward drove the Japanese from the village of Nan Chantchentxi as far as Taouangow."

Jap Reports of Skirmishing.

TOKIO, June 9.—Army headquarters has given out the following:

"A detachment of our forces which advanced from Lianshuichnan, two miles east of Chenchengtzu, dislodging one company of foot and fifty horse of the enemy, holding the hills north of that place, at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 7, and occupied an eminence east of Chapengan and four miles northeast of Chengchengtzu.

"At 6 o'clock on the same morning the enemy attempted an attack on Soufaugtae, ten miles north of Changtu, and on Taaotun, five miles northwest of Changtu, and on Shihtiuti, two miles north of Taaotu. All attacks were repulsed."

CZAR THANKS ROJESTVENSKY.

Emperor Nicholas, in Cable Message to Defeated Admiral, Hints at Treachery in the Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9. — Emperor Nicholas has cabled the following message to Admiral Rojestvensky:

From my heart I thank you and all the officers of the squadron who have honorably done their duty for your unselfish work for Russia and for me. By the will of the Almighty success was not destined to crown your endeavors, but your boundless bravery will always be a source of pride to the country. I wish you a speedy recovery. May God console you all. NICHOLAS.

The peculiar wording of the message is attracting attention. The restriction of the emperor's thanks to those honorably doing their duty is fanning the ugly talk regarding the surrender of ships and the conduct of some of the crews.

In a pinch, use Allen's Foot Ease. A powder for tired, aching feet. All druggists, 25c.

PLAN BY SECRETARY SHAW FOR MORE ELASTIC CURRENCY.

Southern Bankers Told of Credit System Which Would Aid in Relieving Monetary Stringency.

Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 9.—Addressing the Georgia and Florida bankers in the afternoon, Secretary Shaw suggested a plan for making the currency system more elastic. He said:

"Suppose the national banks were granted permission to issue a certain volume of currency either proportioned on the capital of the bank or on the amount of bond secured currency and were charged not less than 5 per cent interest during the time this currency is out.

"Certainly additional currency would spring into existence whenever money is scarce, and if the banks were compelled to pay 5-per cent interest thereon they would retire it as soon as the pinch was over. It could be retired by a deposit of an equal amount of lawful money at any of the subtreasuries.

"The government should guarantee the redemption of this credit currency, for the interest charged would vastly more than cover all possible loss. I desire to go on record as opposing the issuance of any currency that the government does not guarantee, and I am equally opposed to the government guaranteeing bank currency without first being amply secured.

"The only other plan that seems to me at all feasible would be permission to issue a small volume of heavily taxed currency, based upon bonds other than government bonds. I am not certain, however, that this would prove as elastic as some of the friends of the plan contend."

Banquet of Postoffice Clerks.

A banquet in honor of Frank T. Rogers, former president of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks, will be given this evening at the German house by the local branch of the association. Local President John F. McCormick will be toastmaster, and toasts will be responded to by Postmaster Coyne, Assistant Postmaster Hubbard, Postmaster Wilson, and National President Arthur Donohue.

Grossman in Trouble Again.

Constable Louis Grossman was arrested yesterday on complaint of his former landlord, Nathan Friedman, 5400 Madison avenue. Friedman said he gave Grossman a bill for $80 to collect and Grossman, after collecting the money, gave him only $40. A quarrel followed and Friedman said Grossman struck him and threatened to kill him.

PIONEER

18 Hour Train

From Chicago

905--miles--905

To New York

Pennsylvania

Short Line

Pennsylvania

Special No. 28

Starts tomorrow

Sunday, June 11

Runs every day

Leaves Chicago

2:45 p. m.

Central Time

Arrives New York

9:45 a. m.

Eastern Time

New York Special

Leaves Chicago 8:00 a. m.

Arrives New York 8:15 a. m.

Keystone Express

Leaves Chicago 10:05 a. m.

Arrives New York 3:00 p. m.

Manhattan Limited

Leaves Chicago 11:00 a. m.

Arrives New York 12 o'clock noon

Atlantic Express

Leaves Chicago 3.15 p. m.

Arrives New York 8.15 p. m.

Pennsylvania Limited

Leaves Chicago 5.30 p. m.

Arrives New York 5.30 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA

Short Line

Ticket Office

248 South Clark Street

Chicago

C. L. KIMBALL,

Assistant General Passenger Agent,

No. 2 Sherman Street, Chicago.

STORES REFUSE TO SETTLE ALONE.

Striking Teamsters Are Denied Hearing by the State Street Merchants.

COMMITTEE IS SENT BACK.

Only Negotiations Now Must Be Through the Employers' Association.

Striking teamsters made a final and unsuccessful effort yesterday to settle with State street department stores independently of the Employers' association. Managers of the business houses gave a committee headed by Walter J. Gibbons, president of the teamsters' joint council, to understand they will hold no future conferences, collectively or individually, with the striking teamsters except through the association.

Any future conferences, it was announced, must be held in the office of Attorney Levy Mayer.

This decision was a severe disappointment to the committee, which had hoped to achieve something along the line of a peaceful settlement during the absence of Cornelius P. Shea, who had been summoned to Wheaton to testify in a railroad case, and while Mr. Mayer was tied up with his motion to quash the Iroquois fire indictments in Judge Kavanagh's court.

Meet with Decided Refusal.

The teamsters' committee was willing to waive a point insisted on at the last unsuccessful conference—the removal of police from wagons—but, although courteously received by Joseph Basch, manager of Siegel, Cooper & Co.—the only place where the committee obtained an audience—it was accorded no satisfaction. The members waited patiently two hours for Mr. Basch to appear. An hour and a half of talk followed. At its conclusion Mr. Basch gave out the following formal statement and said he had nothing to add to it:

"A committee headed by Mr. W. J. Gibbons called upon me this afternoon to settle the strike difficulties, and, in accordance with an agreement made between the State street merchants today, I informed the committee that future negotiations would have to be conducted through Mr. John V. Farwell Jr., chairman of the action committee of the Employers' association. Absolutely nothing new developed at the conference this afternoon."

Shea's Approval a Requirement.

It was learned afterwards that the committee, although it claimed to have full authority, would not have assented to any proposition looking to a termination of the strike until it had been sealed with the approval of "Dictator" Shea.

Although the department store people had received no intimation that a committee was to call upon them in the afternoon they had prepared for its appearance, aware of the fact that for days the striking teamsters had been concentrating their efforts along the lines of an independent settlement with the State street stores. A meeting of the State Street Business Men's association, including all of the department stores, was held in the morning, and the course decided on.

"There will be no conference today, tomorrow, or at any other time between the State street stores, either collectively or individually, and the striking teamsters, except through the action committee of the Employers' association," said Jacob L. Kesner, chairman of the Business Men's association, at the conclusion of the meeting."

Take Advantage of Shea's Absence.

Without being aware of this position taken by the State street merchants a committee composed of some of the officials of the teamsters laid plans in the morning to present a new basis of settlement to the department stores.

While this committee was talking over the situation informally, not having gone into session, Shea was given an opportunity that he had not looked for of being absent from the next peace conference. He had said that he would not stand in the way of future attempts at settlement. While discussing the terms of the new settlement with one of his lieutenants, the "dictator" was served with the summons calling him to Wheaton.

Meanwhile Levy Mayer was busy in Judge Kavanagh's court. It appeared to the teamsters like a propitious time to settle the strike. So they continued their plans.

Committee Ready to Concede Point.

Shortly before the noon hour the strike settlement committee went into session at the Briggs house. It was composed of W. J. Gibbons, T. J. Ryan, business agent of the department store drivers; Jerry McCarthy of the truck drivers, F. W. Hiets, Charles Sagerston, business agent of the ice wagon drivers; Dell Stevens, and Lyle MacArthur. That was the committee, but other teamsters hung around on the outskirts and made suggestions or gave their views over the telephone.

After a two hours' powwow the committee decided to present to the department stores practically the same terms of settlement that had been proposed at the unsuccessful meeting in Attorney Mayer's office Saturday night, but it was agreed not to insist on the removal of guards from wagons.

"That is a matter that rests with the municipal and county authorities," said one of the committee. "The employers are not the judges, nor have they the authority to order the guards off or on the wagons, and I wouldn't give them that much satisfaction."

Lurk to a Cold Reception.

After adjourning from the Briggs house the committee went into an informal session at 145 Randolph street and laid plans to get to the department stores without betraying their errand to a lot of newspaper men, who waited downstairs like hungry wolves.

Ryan took a long, circuitous walk up La Salle street and around the board of trade. Gibbons, who is white haired, risked a loss of dignity and clambered down the fire escape in the rear of the building, escaping through the alley and making a quick run over to Edward Hillman's. Stevens was caught before he got away and plaintively said:

"How can we settle this thing if premature publicity is given to our plans?" His captor, conscience stricken, let him depart.

The committee, having come together at a point previously arranged, made its way down State street, leaving behind it a trail of disappointed hopes. Calls were made at Hillman's, at the Boston store, the Fair store, and one or two other places, but there was "nothing doing." At 3 o'clock the committee reached Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s. Manager Basch there finally gave an audience, and the visitors left dejectedly.

Vacant Chair at Evening Meeting.

There was a vacant chair at night at the meeting of the Joint Teamsters' council. Shea was absent. He was not in town, and no one seemed to know where he was. He had not returned from Wheaton. No one appeared to miss the "dictator."

"I have received word that Shea is in Elgin," said some one, just as the meeting was about to adjourn. "He gave every one the slip and is taking an outing."

"That's a good place for him. He'd better stay there," was the comment of one of the teamsters.

Members of the committee that "visited the department stores" were at the meeting, but they did not have much to say. The general impression, after their report had been received, was that it would be useless to make any more attempts to conduct negotiations with the State street stores independently of the Employers' association.

"They say they have no authority to end the strike," said Gibbons. "Well, so far as I am concerned, I am ready to treat with J. V. Farwell Jr. or any other representative of the employers."

Team Owners Postpone Meeting.

The Chicago Team Owners' association, through its executive committee, postponed until Monday night the general meeting to have been held tonight to consider the proposition to deliver to strike affected houses. It was said no hall could be secured this evening. The meeting will be held at the Great Northern hotel. Col. W. P. Rend, who had stirred up the association's officers to call the meeting in the face of considerable opposition, did not like the postponement, but he could do nothing.

Secretary T. J. Cavanagh of the Team Owners said that there was nothing to "the report that Mix & Jackson, Taft Bros., and J. J. O'Heron would break away from the association and deliver to the boycotted firms if the organization would not take action looking to a lockout of its obdurate union teamsters. Col. Rend said he would made deliveries, however, no matter what other members of the association did. He had a long talk in the morning with John G. Shedd of Marshall Field & Co., and it was about the strike, but neither would give any details of the conference.

Shea got three out of six delegates to the national convention of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, to be held in Philadelphia, at the election of the Cab and Carriage Drivers' local. Considerable opposition to the "dictator" has developed at the elections of the local unions.

SETTLE THE STRIKE; SAVE CHICAGO'S NAME.

BY W. J. ONAHAN, Former City Controller.

The condition of affairs in Chicago now certainly is distressing. Every business man, every citizen, and every man and woman in the city must keenly realize and deeply feel this mortifying situation in which we are placed today, and all because of this wretched and unfortunate, and, I am forced to add, unjustifiable "strike."

Trade is paralyzed, disorder widespread, many lives already sacrificed, and hundreds maimed and beaten down in brutal assaults; thousands thrown out of employment, and the employment of other thousands is rendered uncertain. Business is diverted to other cities. All this for what? For a foolish and senseless issue, precipitated by the stubbornness or greed of unwise labor leaders.

We are in the face of a condition which plainly affects the permanent position of Chicago, and consequently every man and woman who loves Chicago ought not to sit idly by without raising his or her voice and exercising all the influence one may possess to put an end to the present unhappy state of affairs.

I speak in no partisan sense, I hold no brief for either party in the existing dispute. I have no interests or alliances antagonistic to honest labor. Indeed, there exists no such alliance here or elsewhere, demagogues and agitators to the contrary.

All my sympathies naturally are with the honest toiler in every reasonable effort to better his condition; but, in the present illomened strike, no such condition exists. Strikers deny to others the right to earn their daily bread. They strike down with slug and bludgeon, they organize mobs to disorder and violence, in order to force surrender to unreasonable demands. Think of it. In an American city, in the face of all our so-called civilization, in the presence of a mighty population, armed guards are seen convoying wagons through our public streets in order to protect the lives of the men who drive these same wagons. Are we in Tartary or Algeria?

Surely the vast, the overwhelming, majority of the people of Chicago are on the side of law and order. They abhor mobs and mob violence. They have no alliance or sympathy with the hoodlum class or with hired sluggers.

It is a pity that the civic authority has failed to sternly repress the reign of disorder and punish the rioters. Certainly a great opportunity was lost. The public opinion of the people who have at heart the interests of the city and the welfare of all classes must make itself heard. The self-constituted leaders who have precipitated this crisis should be swiftly discredited. The real men who toll must assert their power and put an end to an evil domination.

I believe four-fifths of the labor classes would gladly see this strike with its disorders put an end to.

Call it off now—at once—and let us see peace restored, order prevail, business resumed. If this is not done there surely will be evil days in store for Chicago, and it is not the strikers alone who will suffer.

I am concerned for Chicago. I do not want to see its ascendency imperiled, its good name everywhere in disrepute.

What, finally, do I suggest? I say to the labor unions, "Stop the war. Call off your pickets." Conditions will then fall into reasonable adjustment.

To employers I say be considerate, wipe out resentments and "let us have peace."

W. J. ONAHAN.

DRISCOLL RUMOR IS A JOKE.

State's Attorney's Office Stirred by False Report That Fugitive Is in Chicago.

The state's attorney's office was stirred yesterday by a report that John C. Driscoll, wanted as a witness in several alleged strike bribery cases, had returned to Chicago. Assistant State's Attorney Fake was told that the man was expected to keep an appointment for lunch in a saloon at 23 Quincy street. Detectives failed to find any trace of the fugitive. The report is said to have been a joke.

STRIKE CAUSES SPLIT IN UNION.

"Rump" Meeting of Clothing Cutters Votes for Unconditional Surrender.

LOCAL UNION IN A ROW.

President Leaves Hall and Action Is Taken by Faction Afterward.

The clothing cutters are becoming so tired of the garment workers' strike that last night a "rump" meeting of local union 21 voted unanimously to declare the strike off.

The matter first came up in the regular meeting of the local. N. V. Miller spoke at some length, urging that the weekly strike assessment of one day's pay on members of the union who are working be reduced to one-half day's pay.

"This 'strike' is continuing too long," he said. "It is useless for us to keep on paying such heavy assessments forever."

President Cuts Meeting Short.

Miller continued on this line for some time and carried with him the sympathy of the audience to such an extent that President A. L. Dautry, to check the enthusiasm, declared the meeting adjourned.

Dautry then left the hall, followed by other union officers and some of the members. Miller and a majority of the members remained, however, and organized a meeting. A. L. Montgomery was elected chairman and Joe Cerbey sergeant at arms. Miller resumed the speech that had been interrupted by Dautry's gavel. He roused more enthusiasm for a radical change of policy.

Several other men spoke, arguing against continuing the strike longer, and finally a vote was ordered. All present voted in favor of calling off the strike unconditionally.

Strike Costs County Much.

The pay roll of deputy sheriffs who are guarding nonunion wagons, amounting to $27,000 for the month of May, and bills from Montgomery Ward & Co., Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., and Von Lengerke & Antoine, aggregating $3,871, for revolvers and ammunition purchased for use of the deputies, were presented yesterday to the county board.

The pay roll was passed by the finance committee, but payment of the bills for weapons and ammunition was deferred. The county has only $45,000 in the contingent fund, and the commissioners are wondering where the money to pay the strike expenses is to come from.

While the committee was discussing the pay roll question another shock came with the announcement that State's Attorney Healy had agreed to pay $4,000 to expert witnesses in the Perry arson case, and had not told the county officials of the fact until the bills began to come into the president of the board.

Liberal to Strike Police.

The council finance committee decided yesterday to give the additional policemen employed for strike duty a higher salary than ordinarily is paid regular policemen in the first few months of their service. This is a recognition for the men's willingness to serve at the present time, and because they hold only temporary positions, with no opportunity for promotion.

The decision of the committee was reached on the recommendation of Mayor Dunne and Chief O'Neill, and the new men will be paid $2.50 a day instead of $2, which usually is given policemen in the first stage of their employment.

As there now are about 1,400 additional policemen the city must pay $3,500 a day in salaries for the temporary force.

HOPE TO WIN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Printers' Union Convention Meets to Forward Movement for the Job Shops.

Members of the International Typographical union, whose convention in the interest of the eight hour day for job printers began yesterday at 151 Randolph street, are hopeful of carrying their point, according to President James M. Lynch.

It is desired that the new day shall go into effect Jan. 1, 1906. In Chicago the plan is to have a gradual shortening of the hours of labor from the present nine hours until eight hours have been reached. The schedule calls for eight hours and forty minutes until October, eight hours and twenty minutes until January, and after that eight hours.

Twenty-seven delegates from twenty unions, from seven states, are at the convention.

$6.25 INDIANAPOLIS AND RETURN

Via Big Four Route.

Tickets on sale June 20 to 24, good returning until June 27. City ticket office, 238 Clark street. Phone Harrison 4620.

PARTY ACCEPTS NEW LAW

SOCIALISTS ARE TO HOLD PRIMARIES IN SEPTEMBER.

Leaders Rely on Judge Carter's Construction of Statute for Validity of Their Nominations — Harrison Is Talked Of for Mayor in 1907, Although Many Democrats Say He Is Politically a "Dead One"—Prohibitionists Planning Campaign.

The socialist party county committee will meet tomorrow afternoon at 55 North Clark street, and the leaders say the primaries will be set for Sept. 2 and the conventions for either Sept. 5 or 6.

Judge Carter held that the new primary law would allow the holding of primaries in September, but both the republican and democratic parties were afraid to take the chance of their nominations being declared invalid, and called the primaries for this month.

Naturally, the socialists feel that their position enables them to be daring. Although they expect to poll a large vote, they hardly expect to tempt either of the two larger parties to test the validity of the socialist nominations.

The prohibitionists are preparing to get their ticket in the field in September, and also to begin their campaign at once for the state nominations next spring. Having lost position numerically as a party, they are obliged to nominate by petition, and the new law requires that such nominations be made the day before the state primaries. For this reason the prohibition state convention will be held early in the spring, before the other parties have held their primaries.

Statements that Carter H. Harrison will be a candidate for mayor again in 1907 are coming from the Harrison wing of the local democracy, but the other wings are figuring out that Mr. Harrison is a political dead one.

Gov. Deneen was to have arrived here yesterday with the announcement of west park appointments, but he deferred his visit because he has not yet found a suitable man for president of the board. As Gov. Deneen expects to come to Chicago next Monday with the appointments, it is argued that the administration has some hopes of inducing B. A. Eckhart to accept the presidency. A suitable candidate for president of the sanitary board is also sought.

MANY BURGLARS ELUDE POLICE

Among the Numerous Victims of Thieves Are a Clergyman and an Actress.

Burglars entered the residence of the Rev. Rufus A. White, 6800 Perry avenue, yesterday in the absence of the family and stole $500 worth of silverware and jewelery.

John Tucker, a salesman, is under arrest on a charge of stealing jewelry, clothing, and bric-a-brac valued at $200 from a room in the Continental hotel, occupied by Miss Corinne Ozzell, an actress. The police say some of the stolen property was recovered in Tucker's room in the same hotel.

The following persons have complained of robberies of their residences within the last fortnight:

Z. Perkins, 4552 Prairie avenue; $80 worth of property taken.

A. Mourant, 4318 Cottage Grove avenue; tools valued at $25 stolen.

W. J. Sinclaire, 1427 Sheffield avenue; $400 worth of property stolen.

S. M. Chase, 252 Fifty-second street; $800 worth of property stolen.

R. H. Yeske, 403 Western avenue; tools valued at $78 stolen.

Dominick Coda, 524 West Van Buren street; diamond shirt stud stolen by pickpocket.

Charles J. Forbes, 3292 Beacon street, silverware valued at $40 stolen.

H. D. Kinkley, 956 Pratt avenue, $300 worth of jewelry and silverware stolen.

DR. HARPER STILL IMPROVES.

Statement Issued by Dr. Frank Billings Explains Departure of Chicago University President.

President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago is improving steadily, in the opinion of Dr. Frank Billings, who issued a statement yesterday on his condition.

The medical advisers of Dr. Harper fear he is liable to overdo, and accordingly have advised him to take a trip away from the city to avoid the fatiguing ceremonies of the convocation. Accompanied by his wife, he left for New York at 5:30 o'clock yesterday.

Dr. Billings' statement included the following:

"At no time since President Harper was operated upon in February has his condition been as satisfactory as it is now.

"The tumor is smaller than at any time since February. The X ray treatment has been continuously applied and continues to afford hope of a steady improvement. President Harper has a good appetite, digests the food perfectly, and has steadily gained in weight and strength. His inclination is to work too much, which is contrary to the instructions of his medical advisers."

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN, $12.25, Via the Wabash.

June 18, 19, and 20 the Wabash will sell excursion tickets from Chicago as above, good to return till June 24, with extension privilege. Write for details. City ticket office, 97 Adams street.

"I am of the same race as Don Quixote and the Cid, Monsieur"
Napoleon and Eugenie at Baden

THE FLOWER OF DESTINY

AN EPISODE OF THE SECOND EMPIRE BY WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

"The story is brief and to the point, and Mr. Orcutt tells it with force and dramatic significance, leading the way through a maze of political and personal intrigue to the hour when the heir to the Bonapartist name and rank throws off the Republican mask, proclaims himself emperor, and makes the fair Spanish lady, Eugenie de Montijo, his bride. There is much excitement, both of love and politics, to the tale, and it may be read solely for its entertaining qualities without a thought of problem or of literary art."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Mr. Orcutt has a grace of style that reminds us of 'Monsieur Beaucaire.' He is evidently not a stranger to the *esprit* of the French, and at the same time he shows an honest, wholesome sentiment that has evidently an American or English origin. We would like to convey the idea to the reader that 'The Flower of Destiny' is an idyllic and entrancing love story, daintily told as love's young dream should be, and destined to prove immensely popular."—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

Beautifully decorated in violet, with six striking illustrations by CHARLOTTE WEBER

WHEN Louis Napoleon escaped to London and joined his friends, the Count D'Orsay took him to Lady Blessington's ball, with more than the expressed intention of introducing him to the reigning belle of London, the Spanish beauty, Eugenie de Montijo. This meeting, so full of dramatic significance, is thus described in this charming story:

"We are trying to determine who is the most celebrated guest of the evening," continued Eugenie eagerly. "The count insists that it is Lord Lytton, and I am sure it is Charles Dickens."

"You are both wrong, my dear Mademoiselle," answered D'Orsay, with a profound bow. "I have the honour to present to you our most celebrated guest—Prince Louis Napoleon, the future emperor of France."

The story moves through a succession of charming scenes and dramatic events after the first meeting of Napoleon and Eugenie—the Promenade at Baden, back to England, where Napoleon hears of his recall, the famous *coup d' êtat*, and the final episode of the crown of violets in the forest at Compiègne.

Mr. Orcutt's story is proving extremely popular, as its attractive appearance and low price commends it to those desiring something unusual for summer reading.

"The publishers have made the book one of exquisite art and beauty. Its cover design, of gold on dark green, is a conventional one of the emblems of France and 'The Flower of Destiny,' while each page is adorned with a delicate tracery of suitable design done in violet, and the interwining initials of the hero and heroine, standing at the head of every page, give it a truly regal appearance."—*Portland Journal.*

"In depicting the emotions of the royal hero and heroine the author is well within the lines of truth. The tale of Napoleon's escape from prison, of his political intrigues in England, of his failing in love with the dashing Spanish lady, as well as of her love ambitions, modified always by proper caution, are told in bright, readable style."—*Boston Journal.*

"A charming little tale, which is published, as befitting a true love story, in handsome form with marginal decorations to each page."—*Indianapolis News.*

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GATES OPEN AT 1 P. M.
Have Your Dime Ready.

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RICHARD CARLE
Presents Himself in
THE MAYOR OF TOKIO
A FARCICAL OPERA
REGULAR MATINEE TODAY

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NIGHTLY—SUNDAY AFTS.
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Reserved Seats Free. Phone So. 792.

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F. C. WHITNEY'S "Musical Cocktail."
PIFF, PAFF, POUF
LAST TIME TOMORROW NIGHT.
JUNE 18—THE WOGGLE-BUG.

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BOSTON vs. CHICAGO.
TODAY AT 3:30 P. M.
Box Seats at Spalding's, Wabash-av., Until 1:30 p. m.

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Saturday.. | Mat. Today...THE CHARLATAN
Tonight.....THE TRUTH

COLUMBUS | BARGAIN MATS. SUN., WED., SAT.
Greatest of all Emotional Dramas, "EAST LYNNE."
Next—Willie Collier's "The Man From Mexico."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCURSION TO ZION CITY
JOHN ALEXANDER
First Apostle in the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, will conduct Divine Service in
SHILOH TABERNACLE
ZION CITY, ILLINOIS,
LORD'S DAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 11.
Subject:
"Wisdom Is Better Than Weapons of War."
Special excursion train will leave the Chicago & North-Western Railway Annex Station at 11:45 in the morning and return immediately after the close of the service. Tickets on sale at the train. Round trip 50 cents.
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THE PARADERS
A Bright Musical Comedy That Has Scored a Hit.
10 CTS.—MATINEES DAILY—10 CTS.
Hostrawser's Famous First Regiment Band.
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Many Clever Amusement Features.
HEROLD And His Famous Band
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Claude Gillingwater & Co. — 5—Okabe Family—5
Dorothy Sisters. — Musical Kelton.
Sadie Leonard. — Gardner & Stoddard.
Al Carleton. — Bedford & Winchester.
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PRICES—10—15—25—35—50 CENTS.

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Simon, Gardner & Co. — Mary Norman.
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Kates Brothers. — Hammond & Forrester.
Gordon & Hayes. — Miett's Acting Dogs.
Hatch Brothers. — Constantineau & Lawrence
The Kinodrome. — Montgomery & Moore.
Prices—15—25—35—50c; Reserved, 75c. — Marceau.

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Bargain Matinees Monday and Wednesday, 25-35-50c.

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Ar. Kansas City		8:10 p.m.	8:30 a.m.	†8:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.

*Tues. and Sat. †Wed. and Sun.

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"GEE, YOU'VE GOT A MEAN DISPOSITION" IF YOU CAN'T ENJOY
"Little JOHNNY JONES"
GEORGE M. COHAN
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Last Four Times.
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WM. A. BRADY'S Tuneful Topsy Turvy,
All 'Round Chicago
SATURDAY, JUNE 17—SKY FARM.

POWERS' MAT. TODAY AT 2:15. Prices 25c to $1.50.
Children under 12 years of age admitted at ½ price.
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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE TODAY AT 2 5TH SINGING MATINEE.
LEW FIELDS "IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND"
THE BEST FUN IN TOWN.

RAVINIA PARK THEATER
On the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railroad South of Highland Park.
FASHIONABLE VAUDEVILLE
Next Saturday, June 17th.
WALTER DAMROSCH
And the New York Symphony Orchestra.

SEE ALL NATIONS AT COUNTRY FAIR

Visitors to Ravinia City of Tents Find a Cosmopolitan Medley.

BIG SUM FOR CHARITY.

Attendance Large and Gad's Hill Settlement Will Profit Much.

A city of tents, inhabited by richly clad Persians, tawdrily dressed Egyptians, Japanese dignitaries, austere dervishes, bedouins from the desert, brigands from the Bulgarian mountains, Syrians, Zulus, Swiss peasants, Scottish matadors, sorcerers, merry Andrews, and German-bands—that is the north shore country fair. There are loud voiced venders, summery flower girls, dancing girls, and tambourine girls. There are burros, and dogs, and apes, and parrots, and trained fleas.

The gates to the city of tents were thrown open at 2 o'clock yesterday, and people from Chicago and all the north shore suburbs flocked into the curious municipality. In the van of the procession of travelers came striding, under the weight of a tall hat, a frock coat, and a pink carnation, Theodore Roosevelt's animate image. And all the small boys in the city of tents ran to meet him, and they called him "Mr. Roosevelt," and gave him a golden key to the city. After "Mr. Roosevelt" came Judge Grosscup to inspect the city's traction problem. And the "traction problem" in the form of a burro advanced to meet the jurist. After "Mr. Roosevelt" and Judge Grosscup came a thousand tourists of all ages and stations. And as the throng swooped down upon the little city the inhabitants came out from their canvas dwellings and swooped down upon the throng.

As a result of the respective swoops the encampment fund of Gad's Hill settlement will be many dollars richer and the throng many dollars poorer.

Forty Tents and Much to Do.

In the city there are forty tents and in each tent there are forty things to do. Walking west along the main street of the city the tourist comes to the caravansary.

"Right this way," shouts Spieler Carver, "step inside and see a bewildering bevy of bewitching beauties. It costs you only 25 cents to listen to our peerless raconteur, Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke, the Turkish woman with the auburn hair; she will entertain you with an original oriental reading written by her own pen for this auspicious occasion. This way, this way. Here is Miss Laura Perrin, the famous eastern dancer, and Mr. Arthur Ranous who sings Italian love songs, and Bedouins from the desert, and brigands warranted not to steal, and sword swallowers, and dancing girls. Come in, come in."

Hundreds went in, and the coin clinked as it fell into the brass bowl at the door. The caravansary was a part of Highland Park's contribution to the fair, and Mrs. Walter Everett Carr presided over it. All the beauties were the costume of the Turkish woman—filmy veils of brilliant colors and rainbow hued dresses sprinkled over with tinsel and gold lace. Among them were Miss Rose Jones, the sultana; Mrs. Annette R. Jones, Mrs. George S. Cole, Mrs. Henry Carver, Miss Rosie Harding, Miss Virginia Brooks, Miss Mabel Harding, Mrs. Ida Morgan Trunbey, Miss Helen Roberts, Miss Priscilla Carver, and Mrs. Mary N. Gould.

In front of the next tent stood another spieler loitering on an oriental ottoman. He implored the passersby to enter the tent given over to necromancy, where queens of the black art just come out of the far east stood to enchant the hopeless with promises of Midas' wealth and a successful voyage upon the sea of matrimony.

Theater and Stadium.

And so it went—tent after tent, spieler after spieler, and attraction after attraction. There was the theater, where tambourine dances were given every minute and fan dances and skirt dances and Spanish dances, and national dances in between. There was the stadium, where youths from the north shore preparatory schools and young girls in sweaters and short skirts could be seen in athletic games and basketball contests upon payment of the admission fee of 10 cents. There was the carnival booth, in charge of Mrs. M. L. Vanderkloot and Mrs. Thaddeus Fulcher and Mrs. S. S. Dinger, where the tourists were permitted to bait their hooks with dimes and fish for dolls and toys.

There was the gypsy camp—one of Wilhelmina's attractions—where palms were read by Mrs. G. B. Herenden. There was the fortune booth, presided over by Mrs. Henry B. Gates, and the antique and curio shop, in charge of Mrs. Townsend Smith. There was the lion's den, in charge of Mrs. Harry Lyon. There were booths in which the handicraft and cookery of the girls of Gad's hill settlement were sold to north shore housewives. There was a candy, nuts, and cigars booth; a Punch and Judy show, a country dance, and an Indian war dance, participated in by young bucks with paint bedaubed faces.

Old English Village.

There was Ye Old English Village, presided over by Mrs. Samuel Slade, and where pretty girls sold everything from a bulldog pipe to a cup of tea. There was the Latin quarter, presided over by Mrs. James W. Scheidler. And in this quarter stood the café chantant. There was the German coffee house, the French café, and the bull fight participated in by an army of juvenile matadors and banderillas.

Numberless flower girls moved among the throngs vending wild flowers plucked from the north shore vales and meadows; criers and heralds and wandering minstrels passed along the streets.

MENOKEN CLUB PLANS OUTING.

Will Make Tour of Parks in Automobiles and Dine at University of Chicago.

The Menoken club will take its annual outing next Saturday. Automobiles will leave the clubhouse, 1196 Washington boulevard, touring Garfield, Humboldt, and Lincoln parks, and thence in Lake Shore drive, Michigan avenue, and Grand boulevard to the University of Chicago, where dinner will be served in Hitchcock hall, followed by an informal dance in the Reynolds clubhouse. By special courtesy, guests will be shown through the university buildings.

Early settlers of the Fox river valley will hold their annual reunion in Lord's park at Elmhurst next Saturday. A basket picnic will be held in the morning and the afternoon will be devoted to sociability and the renewing of old acquaintances.

The Westgöta Gille, a society composed of former residents of the Westgöta province of Sweden, will hold a picnic at Blewer's grove, North Clark street and Lawrence avenue, tomorrow. Addresses will be made by Clarence Darrow, Dr. J. Enander, and Thomas J. Morgan, and there will be singing by Swedish choral societies.

The America Woman's Relief corps will present a flag to Sullivan school, Eighty-third street and Houston avenue, on flag day, next Wednesday. Members of the corps will meet at Stephenson avenue and Sixty-third street at 9 o'clock in the morning and go to the school in a body.

New Chicago and New York Train.

Beginning with Sunday, June 11, the Pennsylvania will place in service a new train from Chicago, to be known as "The New York Special."

It will run daily, leaving Chicago at 8 o'clock a. m., reaching Pittsburg at 8:30 p. m., and New York the next morning at 8:15. A through train to New York, with $5 extra fare from Chicago.

The "New York Special" will carry a dining car, and coaches from Chicago to Pittsburg, and a sleeping car from Pittsburg to New York.

Pennsylvania Short Line ticket office at 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

Gad's Hill Settlement Benefit Opens in Ravinia Park.

[From photographs taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

AT MRS. ODELL'S PALMISTRY BOOTH.
This proved one of the most popular places at the fair.

W. C. HAYWARD AS "MR. ROOSEVELT."
He discusses the question of race suicide freely and also talks of the big stick.

TRACTION EXPERT OUTLINES REPORT

(Continued from first page.)

od of meeting increased expenditure cannot, however, be applied to a street car system; and, consequently, this department of municipal enterprise must be managed with extreme care, as any slip that might be made might have serious consequences.

"All this has been carefully noted by the Glasgow authorities in carrying on their street car business; and no step ever has been taken, even in the lowering of fares, the increasing of service, raising the wages of the men, or other questions, until they were absolutely assured they were on safe lines.

"The system gradually has extended from year to year, and in a few years it will be almost complete, with over 200 miles of track.

Conditions Different in Scotland.

"Glasgow is differently situated from Chicago in regard to its track mileage, as the older cities are not built in such a way that cross town lines can be laid. The lines in Glasgow are constructed on all the main arteries leading from the center, like the spokes in a wheel. We have a few cross town lines, but there are few streets on which these are required, and, indeed, few on which they could be built.

"You have asked me regarding our fares as compared with the system in vogue in the American cities.

"We, of course, have no transfer system, and, indeed, such a system is not required with us, as our fares range from 1 cent upwards. I believe the result of the two systems, so far as the revenue is concerned, is much the same; but one great difference is that in Glasgow where we have 1 cent fares, we carry a much greater number of passengers than in cities where the 5 cent fare has been adopted with transfers.

"Our passengers, of course, travel much shorter distances than they do in Chicago, not because our higher fares are any greater than in Chicago, but principally because our population is more congested.

"I do not know that the people of the American cities would think of changing, although I have no doubt that the British system would be found much handier, and possibly just as cheap.

"We in Britain give each passenger the value for the fare that he pays, whereas, in Chicago, and in the other American cities, the short distance passenger is charged far too much, and the long distance passenger generally is carried at a loss.

"I would again state that the matter of politics never enters into our business in Glasgow; and in order to make any undertaking, such as a street car service, successful, I consider that it is absolutely necessary that it should be conducted quite free from political influences."

Refuses to Commit Himself.

"So far as you have observed American ways of running things, do you think it is probable that matters over here can be conducted as they are there?" was asked.

"That is entirely for the people of Chicago to say," answered Mr. Dalrymple.

"We may have our opnion, but we would like to have yours?"

"How could I say? I simply tell you the conditions existing with us, and you know your conditions far, far better than I do. I would not answer that, but I will leave that with you. I simply tell you how we have conducted our business, and it is for you to say the rest. And if you do as we have done—and there is no doubt but that you can—then there should be no doubt of your success."

"Do you think our conditions here are the same as yours?" was asked.

"I will say, in answer to that question, that I wish we had the city of Chicago in Scotland, with the conditions that are here. You here have the conditions for a splendid service—for a magnificent service. All the people go from the center outward, and it is simply an ideal city, an ideal situation for a magnificent car service, and there is no doubt about it."

"Have you gone into the financial conditions here? Do you think we can take over the roads and on the same terms as you did in Glasgow?"

"You are differently situated in that regard from what we were in Glasgow," said Mr. Dalrymple. "All our leases fell due on one day. The lines then turned over all the property to the municipality. The company had only to take care of its property when it was through with work on one night, and we came in the next morning with an entirely new system of cars."

"In other words, you only moved into a house when the other tenant moved out?"

"That is just exactly the same thing," said Mr. Dalrymple.

"What have you to say about Chicago with reference to the franchises—we have them falling due at all sorts of times?"

"I suppose that is a matter for the person who holds the lease to be interested in," said Mr. Dalrymple. "Certainly, you are not so favorably situated as we were in that respect. You can buy out, perhaps, and pay for the unexpired portion of their leases. I believe that is all I can say on the subject."

Leaves After Seeing the Mayor.

Mr. Dalrymple left for Buffalo at 5:30 p. m. He expects to go from there to Washington, and will sail for England on June 20. Before leaving he paid a farewell visit to Mayor Dunne, and told the mayor what he had said for publication. The mayor said afterward he himself agreed with the expert.

"The point Mr. Dalrymple makes," said the mayor, "is that if we are going to do in Chicago what has been done in Scotland we must eliminate politics from the management of the street car lines.

"I do not think any one will disagree with him on that, and what we propose to show is that we can do it as successfully in Chicago as has been done in Glasgow.

"I certainly have no fault to find with anything Mr. Dalrymple has said. He came over here to give us an idea as to how municipal ownership had succeeded in his own city, and how he would recommend Chicago to conduct the street car business. His report, I think, will be of value."

To Invite a Traction Conference.

The traction companies will be invited to appear before the local transportation committee at its meeting next Wednesday to present their proposition to the city for the purchase or operation of their lines. The negotiations during the last week between the companies and the city officials probably will be presented to the committee at that time for ratification and a discussion of the terms to be offered by the traction men.

"The chances are that the traction representatives will be invited to make some proposition to the committee next Wednesday," said the mayor. "They already have been called upon to say what they want for their properties and they probably will make a definite offer. They appear to be putting it in a dollar and cents proposition, and from what I gather it is their plan to point a way by which the city can acquire their properties ultimately and the manner in which the payment should be made. I do not care to discuss the matter fully while these negotiations are going on."

THE SULTANA OUT FOR A RIDE IN HER SEDAN.
ARCHIE MASON. MISS ROSE JONES. DANIEL COBB.

RUMOR OF ATTEMPT TO CALL OFF BEEF COMBINE INQUIRY.

Report Gains Currency That Prosecutor Morrison Will Resign if His Efforts Are Hampered.

It was rumored yesterday that United States District Attorney Morrison might resign as a result of the beef inquiry which has been conducted by the federal grand jury in case the prosecution should not make out cases sufficient for indictment. Mr. Morrison and his assistant, Mr. Pagin, are still in Washington in consultation with Attorney General Moody, and the rumor could not be confirmed.

It is whispered around the federal building that certain persons are bringing pressure to bear in Washington to prevent indictments in the "beef inquiry," although Mr. Morrison is doing his utmost to show the attorney general that he has made a good case against the packers, and he seems determined to push the evidence which he thinks he has at hand.

Three witnesses were heard yesterday, but no action of any kind was taken nor was any indicated. The jurors are waiting for Attorney Morrison and as soon as he returns to Chicago the question of indictments will be settled. It is generally believed in the federal building that thirty or forty indictments will be returned, but the belief cannot be substantiated by those who are in touch with the doings of the grand jury.

OLD QUARREL CAUSES SHOOTING

Trouble Starting in Italy Results in Wounding of Frank Logoller by Uncle in Oak Street.

A quarrel which started in Italy seven years ago over an Italian girl, who is now the wife of Frank Bulzano, 72 Oak street, was renewed last night in front of the latter's home and resulted in the shooting of Frank Logoller, 28 years old, 148 Gault court. Logoller was shot through the right leg and in the hip by Bulzano, who escaped. Logoller, who is a nephew of Bulzano, had got into an argument with him about the latter's wife. Bulzano resented a remark and the men fought. Bulzano was worsted. Then he secured a revolver and shot Logoller. Logoller was taken to the Alexian Brothers' hospital. His condition is serious.

HERMIT DIES OF STARVATION.

Herman Kneller Succumbs Near Hammond After Refusing to Admit Food to House.

Herman Kneller, 84 years old, known as the "hermit of Dyer," died in his hut near Hammond yesterday. Although he was comparatively wealthy it is said death was hastened by lack of food. The man never spoke to a human being since his wife died two years ago. He refused during the last two weeks to permit food to enter his house.

SUMMER COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

ASKS FOR "FIVE DAY MARKET."

Committee of the Live Stock Men Issues an Appeal to the Shippers.

A report of the meeting of the five day market committee held Thursday afternoon in the office of Secretary Baker of the Chicago live stock exchange was made public yesterday. Shippers are urged for their own interests to send in stock on the first five days of the business week, and not to confine their marketing to Monday and Wednesday.

"What we absolutely need," says the report, "is less cattle on Monday and Wednesday, and more on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. The railroads, the stockyard company, and the commission men can give better and more careful service if the receipts are distributed over a five day market instead of two."

The present two day market produced conditions that were responsible to a degree for the packing house strike of last summer. The plants had to keep large forces for the big days, and could not give the men enough work on the light days.

NEGRO MAY REFUSE PROMOTION

John W. Lewis Says He Doesn't Want Position of Head Janitor in City Hall.

John W. Lewis, a colored janitor in the city hall, may waive his right to succeed Henry L. Bliss, the chief janitor recently discharged by the civil service commission.

James J. Linehan, who is chief janitor at the public library, has been certified to the position, but it is said he will decline to leave his present place. In that event, Lewis, who is second on the list, would be in line of succession.

Lewis is the man Bliss assigned to the duties of assistant chief janitor and to whom the scrub women made an energetic objection because of his color. While he is only receiving $60 a month as a janitor and the position of chief pays $125 a month, Lewis has declared to his friends that he will not accept it, and only took the examination to see if the commission was fair.

POLICE DETAIL IS ARRESTED.

Borg and Norten, Who Guard Maywood at Night, Are Charged with Robbing Prisoners.

Charged with robbery, John Borg and Henry Norten, the night police force of Maywood, were arrested yesterday. The complainants are John Bonzi and Charles Mueller, railroad laborers. They allege they lost their way out in the suburb the night of May 30 and were enticed into a saloon by the policemen under threats of arrest. Many drinks were had and then the two assert they were looked up. When the reveling began Bonzi and Mueller assert they had $26. The next morning, when they were permitted to depart they borrowed 16 cents for car fare.

The policemen were held under $500 bonds to appear before Justice Goodrich.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
MURINE is an EYE FOOD,
Soothes and Quickly Cures Eye Ills.

W.L.DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
$3.50 SHOES

Men in every walk of life, in all professions and trades, the gentleman of leisure and the workingman — all wear W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes because they're the best in the world.

YOU CANNOT BUY A MORE SATISFACTORY SHOE AT ANY PRICE.

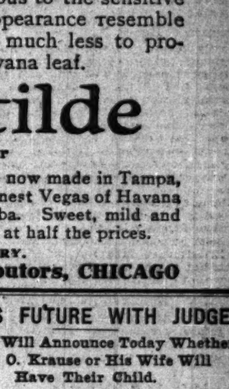
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

Douglas Shoes are Always Satisfactory.

"I paid as high as $12.00 for a pair of shoes made to order, on account of my left small toe being crooked (caused by tight shoes), but they never gave me the satisfaction I received from the pair of shoes you made specially for me some months ago, according to my mail order. They needed no 'breaking in,' they fitted perfectly from the moment I put them on. I walked a number of miles in them the first day I received them. I see you are now advertising Spring Styles; please send me your Catalog, as I shall want a new pair of shoes after a while."
CHAS. TEOKE, Ray, N.D.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.



The Alliance.
A popular Spring Shape.
Made in Corona Colt, Gun Metal Chrome Tanned Calf, Vici Kid, Calf-skin, etc. Military Heel, Bostonian Bucher or Last. Price, $3.50.

Boys wear W.L.Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Pat. Leather made.

Write for New Ill. Catalog. Shoes by mail or express prepaid for 25 cents extra. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Store in Chicago: 165 Dearborn Street.

Browning, King & Co
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS

The Summer Outfit

Serges—Blue, Black and wide-wale Gray—are tasteful, fashionable and durable.
$15 to $35.
Straw Hats—Split Straws and Sennits—$1.50 to $4.
Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery and Negligee Shirts.
Whatever bears our trade mark carries our guarantee, and that means Clothes Insurance to you.

"In the matter of Clothing," said Beau Brummell, "I would rather be right than be wronged."

170 and 172 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO ILL.
Broadway at 22nd Street NEW YORK Factory, Cooper Square

What you don't know

There's a saying, "What you don't know won't hurt you," does not apply to cigars. Many so-called "clear" Havana cigars foisted upon the unsuspecting smoking public are made from Mexican and Florida leaf, and are very injurious to the sensitive palate and throat, and yet in appearance resemble Havana tobacco, but cost very much less to produce than from the genuine Havana leaf.

La Matilde
All Havana Cigar

Made for over fifty years in Havana, is now made in Tampa, Florida, from the same blendings of finest Vegas of Havana tobaccos grown on the island of Cuba. Sweet, mild and delicious; equal to the best imported at half the prices.

INDEPENDENT FACTORY.
UPMANN & WILCOX, Distributors, CHICAGO

STREET CAR KILLS LITTLE GIRL.

Child Is Struck and Crushed While Playing in State Street, Near Hubbard Place.

Mattie May Davis, 7 years old, colored, was struck by a street car and killed last night at State street and Hubbard place. Before the accident children had been amusing themselves with placing explosives on the car tracks. Whether the girl killed was among these is not known. She lived at 446 State street.

Brushed from the crowded platform of an Armitage avenue car, Charles Strauss, 15 years old, 849 McLean avenue, fell under the wheels and his left foot was cut off. The accident happened near Kimball avenue. Strauss is an errand boy employed downtown and was on his way to work. He was taken to St. Elizabeth's hospital.

Frank Goebel, towerman of the Pennsylvania company, held by a coroner's jury to be responsible for the death of Steven Mackawiak, 3032 Throop street, has begun habeas corpus proceedings for his release from the county jail.

RAILROADS MAY TRADE TRACKS

Exchange by Erie and Panhandle Lines Will Shorten Mileage and Eliminate Bad Crossings.

Negotiations for a unique railway exchange are said to be under way between officials of the Erie and Panhandle lines. Two lines of tracks between Kouts and North Judson, Ind., a distance approximating ten miles, are, if the negotiations are successful, to be traded without other consideration, the transfer being deemed beneficial to each railway.

At present there is a crossing of the roads at each point, both of which have been the scenes of several accidents.

By the exchange the dangerous crossings will be eliminated and the consequent straightening of the Panhandle line will shorten the run between Logansport and Chicago five minutes. The trifling alteration in switches and signal arrangements can be completed in a few hours. It is expected that the lines will be under the new management within the present month.

EXCURSION TO INDIANAPOLIS
Via Pennsylvania Short Lines.
Account North American Turnfest. Tickets on sale June 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24. Rate from Chicago, $5.25 for the round trip. For full information as to train service address C. L. Kimball, Ass't G. P. A., No. 2 Sherman street, or call at city office, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

BABY'S FUTURE WITH JUDGE.

Holdom Will Announce Today Whether John O. Krause or His Wife Will Have Their Child.

Whether Eleanor H. Krause or her husband, John Otto Krause, president of the Krause Safe Deposit company, 997 Milwaukee avenue, will be given possession of their 21 months' old child will be decided by Judge Holdom this morning.

Krause is said to have abducted the baby last March. The mother later secured possession of it on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Holdom endeavored to reconcile the husband and wife.

Madge J. Lampkins filed a bill for a divorce from Lee A. Lampkins yesterday in the Superior court. Lampkins is a waiter.

Julia Senecki began suit for divorce from Andrew Senecki.

PROJECT BIG AMUSEMENT PARK

Architects Are Preparing Plans for Twenty-four Acres of Canals and Gardens on West Side.

Architects Walter & Co., are said, to be working on the plans for an amusement park on the west side. It will cover a tract of twenty-four acres, and will require an outlay estimated at $1,200,000. It will embrace naval features, including Venetian canals surrounded by handsome gardens with trees and fountains. Among the buildings will be a cascade, pavilions, and grand stands. It is expected to begin work about July 1.

NEW OFFICE FOR SCHUETTLER

Assistant Chief of Police Will Move Today to Room 21 in the City Hall.

The office of Assistant Chief Schuettler will be moved today to room 21 at the Randolph street entrance of the city hall. He will exchange quarters with the superintendent of police construction. The change is made after complaint by Schuettler to Commissioner Patterson that his room was insanitary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. J. ENANDER, C. S. DARROW, AND THOS. J. Morgan will speak at the picnic to be given by the Westgota Gille at Blewer's Grove, N. Clark st. and Lawrence, Sunday, June 11. Songs by the leading singing societies, also music and dancing.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE, NEWly painted, A1 condition; or will trade for larger car. Peer Automobile Co., 466 N. Clark st.

ENGLISH PEOPLE LIKE ROOSEVELT.

Joseph H. Choate Declares the President Is as Popular in Britain as at Home.

GLICKS KISS AND MAKE UP

Wife's Forgiveness, However, Fails to Save Alleged Kidnaper from Jail.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 8.

Joseph H. Choate, the returning ambassador to the court of St. James, was welcomed home tonight by the Pilgrims of the United States at a banquet at Delmonico's, at which Bishop Potter, president of the society, presided. Many notable men sat at the speakers' table. President Roosevelt sent a letter of regret.

Choate Declares Britons Idolize Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Choate was introduced by Bishop Potter and was enthusiastically received. He beamed his acknowledgments, and after warmly thanking his hosts, said, in part:

"I feel sure that every man, woman, and child in Great Britain is friendly and that, as a people, they are determined always to be on good terms with the United States. They manifest great interest in our national heroes, in such men as Washington, Franklin, and Lincoln.

"But there is one living American who appeals strongly to their imaginations and is the universal subject of interest, curiosity, and applause, and if his name were submitted to their suffrages it would command the same overwhelming support that it does among his own countrymen. You will not require me to mention his name."

The announcement, made by Mr. Choate, that Gen. Roberts, president of the English Society of Pilgrims, would visit this country next October, excited much interest.

Leah Leitman, a young tailoress from Hartford, Conn., jumped to death from the Long Island sound steamer Hartford while the vessel was passing through Hell gate, inward bound, today. She recently had lost her employment and had announced her intention of going to Chicago.

After 24 Hours in Jail Glick Settles with Wife.

Although his wife, who caused his arrest, agreed to drop the proceedings, and his counsel insisted that there was absolutely no ground for the charge, Uriah S. Glick of Chicago, who was arrested here last night charged with kidnaping his 3 year old son, today was held by a police magistrate for twenty-four hours without bail to await the receipt of the warrant for arrest from Erie, Pa. Mrs. Glick arrived today, and at first insisted that her husband be held, but after a conference it was announced that the family difficulties had been patched up, and that they would live together. The boy was sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Woman and Maid Charged with Big Theft.

A handsomely dressed woman, who said she was the niece of a prominent official, was arrested tonight, charged with grand larceny, it being claimed that she had stolen jewelry valued at $4,000. The woman gave her name to the police as Miss Antoinette Corteiyou. The police learned that the name is fictitious. At the same time she was arrested, the detectives also placed under arrest her colored maid, Ruth Bundy.

The complainant against the two women is Mrs. Dorothy Auerbach, who told the police that she called today on the prisoner, whom she had known for five years, and that on returning home she found that jewelry valued at $4,000 had been abstracted from her chatelaine bag, which she left in the prisoner's room while she went to use a telephone.

Paupers Form a Union and Strike for Wages.

Considerable merriment has been caused by a strike of paupers in a county almshouse just outside Jersey City. The men detailed to act as bakers organized and elected a walking delegate, who notified the county board in charge of the institution that his fellows would not knead almshouse daugh until their names were put on the pay roll with the attendants and other employes. The delegate explained to the committee that the bakers were entitled to pay, because, unlike many other paupers, they do not desert the institution during the summer months to recuperate at the seashore and in the mountains, but remain at their duties in the kakeshop and work faithfully for the county. The committee rejected the demands and informed the strikers that they would be put to work in the stone quarries if they do not return to the bakeshop.

Fast Trains Will Save Three Hours in Mail Service.

That the proposed new eighteen hour trains between New York and Chicago on the Pennsylvania railroad will be utilized to improve the mail service between the two cities and some intermediate points was announced by Supt. Bradley. Commencing June 11, mails will leave New York for Chicago on this train at 4 p. m. and arrive at Chicago at 8:55 a. m., the following day. Returning, mail will leave Chicago at 2:45 p. m. and arrive at New York at 9:43 a. m. the following day.

A postal car service will be established on the Pennsylvania railroad, train 16, leaving Chicago at 8 a. m. and Cincinnati at 2:15 p. m., and due in New York at 8:03 a. m. next day. This train will have a Cleveland connection. The mail will be worked up separately en route by railway postal clerks for the various postal stations in New York, and it is expected that 40,000 to 50,000 letters will be advanced two or three hours in delivery.

June 18 the eighteen hour train service between New York and Chicago by the New York Central trains will also be availed of for expediting mails.

Garment Workers' Unions to Combine; Affects 300,000.

The International Women's Garment Workers' union, now in convention here, has appointed a committee to confer with the United Garment Workers and the Journeymen Custom Tailors' union, with a view to amalgamation. If successfully carried through the combine will make an international organization of clothing workers, with a membership of 300,000. Both bodies have appointed conference committees. A plan of amalgamation will be prepared and submitted to a referendum vote. The union also decided to levy a per capita tax of 10 cents a month on every member for a strike fund.

Returns from Panama; Dies of Yellow Fever.

Frank O'Leary of Buffalo died at the government hospital on Swinburne island today of yellow fever. He was taken ill on board the steamer Seguranca while en route from Colon to this city, and was transferred to the hospital upon the steamer's arrival. The Seguranca brought nearly 150 passengers, many of whom had resigned their positions on the Panama canal because of the health conditions on the isthmus.

CHANGE OF TIME—CHICAGO TO SAULT STE. MARIE

Via the Northwestern Line.

Through sleeping car and train service to Sault Ste. Marie, via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and Soo Line, leaves Chicago at 8 p. m., except Saturday, arrive at Sault Ste. Marie at 10:30 next morning. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station. (Tel. Cent. 721.)

MUST DIE FOR HIS CRIME.

A. T. PATRICK HELD GUILTY OF MURDER OF MILLIONAIRE.

New York Court of Appeals Refuses New Trial to Lawyer Convicted Three Years Ago of Conspiracy with Valet Jones to Kill William Marsh Rice by Mercury and Chloroform—Desire to Secure the Old Man's Estate Ascribed as Motive.

Albany, N. Y., June 9.—Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer found guilty of the murder of William Marsh Rice, an aged millionaire, must suffer death as the penalty for his crime. The New York Court of Appeals today, voting 4 to 3, sustained the sentence of the lower court. The date for Patrick's execution has not yet been fixed.

William Marsh Rice, formerly of Texas, aged and a helpless invalid, died in New York on Sept. 23, 1900, from effects of chloroform and mercury administered to him by his valet, Charles Jones, aided by Patrick.

Within a few hours after his death, and before the fact was known, Patrick tried to draw from bank $250,000 on checks to which Rice's name had been forged. Subsequently a will was discovered by which the aged millionaire bequeathed his entire estate to Patrick. This will, it was proved subsequently, was also forged.

Valet Confesses the Crime.

Patrick and the valet Jones were arrested and accused of the murder of Rice. Jones weakened and made a full confession, declaring that under Patrick's direction he gave the old man mercury pills to weaken his system and then on Sept. 23, 1900, administered the chloroform, which, as the state claimed, was the immediate cause of his death.

Jones, after turning state's evidence, was set at liberty. Patrick was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree.

Patrick has succeeded in postponing the ultimate decision of his fate for more than three years by a display of acumen and resourcefulness that has excited the wonder of the members of the bar and the public at large.

Court Divides Four to Three.

In sustaining the conviction of the lower court, the Court of Appeals divided, three of the seven judges dissenting. Judge Gray wrote the deciding opinion, an exhaustive review of the case in 16,000 words, and closing with the following:

"I think that the verdict rested upon satisfactory evidence of the truthfulness of Jones' story and of the connection of the defendant from the inception to the close of the conspiracy disclosed. The jurors were warranted in believing that death was caused by chloroform poisoning, and, that certain material facts, sworn to by witnesses other than Jones, taken by themselves, led irresistibly to the one inference that the defendant's was the mind that had conceived the criminal act and induced its commission. The evidence, independently of the testimony of the accomplice, is fraught with a crushing implication of the defendant in the deliberate purpose to kill Rice in order that he might possess his estate."

Points in Dissenting Opinion.

The dissenting judges hold that material errors were permitted in the trial of the case, and that important evidence in Patrick's favor was improperly excluded. Judge O'Brien, who wrote the dissenting opinion, holds that it was not proved, and cannot be proved, that Rice was living when the chloroform was applied to his face, and that "no one thought of chloroform as the agency of the death until Jones had made his fourth and last confession, after recanting three others that were shown to be false."

He points out, further, that the coroner's physicians who made the autopsy, and who were presented to the jury as disinterested officials, were shown upon the motion for a new trial to have been working hard by experiment to help the district attorney to make out a case, expecting to receive extravagant compensation for qualifying as his experts. They qualified, and were paid for it. The judgment rests on the testimony of three witnesses, Jones and the coroner's physicians.

Jones, says Judge O'Brien, evidently testified under promise of immunity. He was maintained at public expense in a hospital and in a comfortable boarding house, attended theaters and other places of amusement, and was finally set at large. After Jones' confession as to chloroform the coroner's physicians set to work to corroborate it, experimenting a year, and one of them using 140 specimens of birds and animals.

"In all the records of this court," concludes Judge O'Brien, "no case can be found where a conviction for a capital offense has been sustained in the face of such objections as this case presents. I can see no reason for making this case an exception."

NEWS PURELY PERSONAL.

PROF. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN of the University of Chicago has been invited to deliver a course of lectures before the Berlin Association for Post-Graduate Study of Political Science next winter.

THE REV. FREDERICK FOOTE JOHNSON of Springfield, Mass., was elected coadjutor missionary bishop of South Dakota by the Protestant Episcopal house of bishops.

SECRETARY TAFT has appointed Gen. Ezra A. Carman chairman of the Chickamauga Military Park association to succeed the late Gen. H. V. Boynton.

PUSHES INQUIRY ON COTTON LEAK.

Secretary Wilson Suspends E. S. Holmes, an Assistant Statistician.

SILENCE AS TO CHARGES.

Secret Service Investigates Report That Persons at New York Are Involved.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—[Special.]—While Secretary Wilson naturally is embarrassed by the Cheatham charges relating to "leaks" in the government cotton reports, it was stated authoritatively at the department of agriculture today that no one in his office, or enjoying close relations with him, has been named as the guilty party.

The secretary today suspended Edwin S. Holmes, assistant statistician in the division of statistics, and the suspension was announced by Holmes himself, who said the action was taken upon his own request.

There is good reason to believe that others in the department may be involved before the secretary finishes the investigation which he has mapped out himself. Reports are current that persons in New York also are involved, and secret service agents are now in that city pursuing an inquiry.

It developed today that the most serious charge preferred by Cheatham is that the returns from various sources which are used as a basis in the preparation of government cotton reports have been manipulated after reaching the department. Chief attention has been paid so far to the alleged "leaks," but it was not publicly known until today that Secretary Wilson has been confronted with a statement that the government figures had been manipulated before their official publication over his signature.

Effort to Avoid Leak.

Secretary Wilson undoubtedly has made every possible effort to devise a plan whereby the government cotton reports should be absolutely accurate, so far as the department could make them, and so arrange the tabulations that it would be impossible for any official to give out advance information or manipulate the figures, even if he were inclined to do so. If the statements of Mr. Cheatham are to be accepted, the secretary's system has proved an utter failure, because, according to the accusation filed by Mr. Cheatham, the figures have been manipulated, and there is almost absolute evidence that officials have been responsible for the "leaks."

Mr. Cheatham said today that the documents which he had placed in the hands of Secretary Wilson had been prepared with the greatest care, and they had been scrutinized by able counsel before it was decided to move on the department of agriculture.

"I consulted a firm of attorneys in Wall street," he said, "and they advised me the case was complete in every respect and would hold."

Silent as to Papers.

Mr. Cheatham maintains a mysterious silence as to the nature of the papers he submitted to Secretary Wilson.

"It was agreed between us," he said, "that it would be better to make the inquiry without telling the cat. I believe this is the thing to do. As I understand it the results will be made public when the secretary completes the investigation."

The officials of the department, and among them Secretary Wilson, were at first inclined to minimize the importance of the Cheatham charges. They explained the system that was used in the preparation and publication of the cotton reports, and contended that it was impossible for any officials to commit irregularities. The system was designed to prevent irregularities of any kind, they said, and as no one in advance of the executive meetings, when the figures were totaled, knew what the results would be, Secretary Wilson expressed the opinion that the charges in the present instance probably were no more serious than the others presented on previous occasions.

When Mr. Cheatham submitted his proof to Secretary Wilson that official at first expressed astonishment and then alarm, and instituted a searching investigation. As an incident of the inquiry it was deemed best that Mr. Holmes should be suspended in order that the department might not be open to a charge of whitewash in the event that the Cheatham charges proved on inquiry to be unfounded.

Wilkerson Perjury Trial Begins.

A jury was obtained yesterday for the trial of Lander Wilkerson, who was indicted for perjury some time ago, after he had been discharged on a charge of conspiracy, with others, to defraud the Lake Street Elevated Railroad company by testifying falsely in a damage case brought by Rose Strang. The examination of witnesses will begin Monday in Judge Tuthill's court.

Lecture on Scene of War.

Manchuria and Corea will be the subject of a lecture by the Rev. Philip F. Hattsinger Monday evening in the Third Presbyterian church, Ashland boulevard and Ogden avenue. The talk will be illustrated with chalk drawings of scenes in the orient.

VINDICATION FOR LOOMIS?

INQUIRY MAY FAIL TO ESTABLISH BOWEN CHARGES.

Minister Russell, New Envoy to Colombia, Testifies in Case of Assistant Secretary of State — Secretary Taft Will Submit Report to President and Latter Will Comment on Finding—Request by Accuser Surprises Washington Authorities.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—[Special.]—It was reported tonight that Secretary Taft is convinced that Assistant Secretary of State Loomis is not guilty of the corruption charged by ex-Minister H. W. Bowen, although more testimony is to be taken.

W. Russell, newly appointed as minister to Colombia, and secretary of the legation at Caracas when Mr. Loomis was there, testified this morning. Mr. Bowen asked Mr. Russell if the latter had not said to him on one occasion:

"I do all the work and Loomis gets all the money."

Mr. Russell replied that he did not think he ever said that, though he might have said he did all the work and "they," referring to the syndicate, got all the profits. Whether he intended to include Mr. Loomis in this reference he was not certain. To Mr. Bowen's question as to what his judgment was about the propriety of a diplomat engaging in private transactions, Mr. Russell declined to say, adding that whatever might be his opinion on that subject he would not criticise any one else.

But one more witness is to be examined, Mr. Unwin of New York, who was connected with the asphalt interests in Venezuela. Then the secretary of war will make a report to the president, and the president will write a memorandum.

Bowen's Move Surprises.

The most interesting thing which has been developed in the case is a request made to Secretary Taft today by Mr. Bowen that he be appointed special commissioner to go to Venezuela and with the assistance of Consul Hurst and Capt. Parker, the military attaché of the American legation at Caracas, make a thorough investigation of the charges against Mr. Loomis. Mr. Bowen's request to Secretary Taft is as follows:

"I now have the honor to respectfully suggest that if any doubt remains in your mind as to the culpability of Mr. Loomis, I be ordered to return to Caracas, and that, with Capt. Parker and Consul Hurst, I be instructed to take the testimony of any and all persons acquainted with the facts in this case, and be provided with letters requesting Mr. Loomis' bankers and the Venezuelan government to give to me certified copies of any papers that may tend to prove the nature of Mr. Loomis' transactions while he was minister to Venezuela.

Meeting Quiet and Peaceful.

Mr. Russell's presence brought about an interesting situation, as Secretary Taft brought Mr. Loomis and Mr. Bowen face to face during the hearing. It was the first time the two had met since the scandal has been aired. It is said the gathering in Secretary Taft's office, which included the secretary, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Loomis, and Mr. Russell, was quiet and peaceful.

Mr. Bowen put forth many queries, while Mr. Loomis had few questions to ask. All in all, it is considered that Mr. Russell's testimony has not greatly altered the case. It has been shown that Mr. Loomis engaged in business transactions and for doing so it is said exercised bad judgment and had been indiscreet.

DOUBT BODY IMMORTALITY; "HOLY BAND" IS IN REVOLT.

Followers of Benjamin and Mary Become Skeptical When One of Leaders Dies and Creed Is Not Fulfilled.

Benton Harbor, Mich., June 9.—[Special.]—Promise of immortality to the body gathered hundreds of disciples under the banner of Benjamin and Mary, the "angels" in this city, and it brought them, less than two months ago, a shipload of converts from Australia. Now and then one of the "common herd" would pass to the inevitable, and there would be mutterings from the children of Israel.

Today Hanna Elizabeth Glie, aged 69, one of the first apostles and an immortalized leader of the holy band, died of heart trouble, and there is a revolt. There were 300 members close to the throne of Benjamin. It is whispered that they demanded why the promise of the messenger of Shiloh had failed in its fulfillment.

"Ah, my beloved, but Sister Hanna was seized in her doubt of the truth and thrown out of our earthly paradise. For you the word still holds," answered the "angel" in all suavity.

But the word of doubt had seized all of them and wholesale desertions which may disrupt the forces of Benjamin are likely to follow.

Semi-Centenary of Bible School.

The fiftieth anniversary of the bible school of Tabernacle church, Grand avenue and Morgan street, will be observed tomorrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus will speak, and music will be furnished by the Tabernacle choir and the Chicago Commons Choral club. An effort to form an alumni association of the church will be made at a dinner to be given at the church parlors Monday evening.

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FILIPINO LEADER IS SLAIN

ENRIQUE DAGUHOB AND 39 FOLLOWERS KILLED.

Head of Insurrection in Island of Samar Meets Tragic Fate, According to Reports Received at Manila—Delegates to Convention of Federal Party Declare for Insular Independence — Plank Is Adopted Amid Much Enthusiasm.

MANILA, June 10.—Enrique Daguhob, the leader of the insurrection movement in the island of Samar, was killed, together with thirty-nine of his followers, June 4, according to advices just received.

The widely advertised meeting of the federal party was held today, but the attendance was slim. An attempt was made to reorganize the platform, resulting in feverish debates. The conservatives were overwhelmed. Those favoring an indefinite period of preparation for self-government were beaten, and in place of this plank another was substituted, amid wild applause, demanding immediate independence.

Several delegates left the meeting before the final vote was taken. The radicals were in full control of the situation. They urged the abolition of the constabulary and a reduction of taxes.

MRS. ROGERS' LAST HOPE GONE.

United States Supreme Court Refuses to Review Case—Gov. Bell Will Not Interfere Again.

Albany, N. Y., June 9.—Judge Rufus W. Peckham of the United States Supreme court today declined to grant a writ of error which would allow the case of Mrs. Mary Rogers of Vermont, now under sentence for the murder of her husband, to go to the federal court. The decision means that the last hope of saving the woman's life has been exhausted.

Decision Final, Says Bell.

Middlebury, Vt., June 9.—Gov. Bell, when informed of the decision of Judge Peckham today, said: "My stand in the Rogers case is precisely the same today as when I first reprieved the woman. Under the law I was obliged to grant the second reprieve. Now that the writ of error has been denied, the law must take its course."

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AFTER BIG FISH IN BOODLE POOL.

Milwaukee Grand Jury Will Endeavor to Unearth Secrets in Street Car Deal.

MANY SCURRY TO COVER.

Mayor Rose and Charles Pfister Declare They Will Welcome Any Investigation.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 9.—[Special.]—With the new grand jury completed and sworn in, District Attorney McGovern will begin his drive to land the big fish in Milwaukee's pool of graft on June 22.

Already enough is known of the evidence to be presented to the grand jury to warrant the conviction that more than 100 men will be indicted, and that conviction of scores is likely to follow.

District Attorney McGovern is out for a crusade against graft. The basis of his investigations will be the confessions that he has secured from ex-county officials who have confessed to grafting. Just how many have confessed is not known. Two confessions, those of Strauss and Seidel, are known to be in the district attorney's hands, and it is said he has another by Bert J. Metzner, a former coal dealer, who admitted furnishing supervisors with coal for favors and contracts.

Out After Big Game.

But these confessions all relate to petty grafting. District Attorney McGovern is far more ambitious and is known to be after bigger game. For years there has been a suspicion in the minds of those who opposed the street railway franchises in 1900 that "boodle" was used to pass the measure.

The granting of this ordinance caused the biggest scandal Milwaukee has ever seen and one which has not died yet. La Follette fought it and thrived politically because of his fight. It has been commonly gossiped over since and generally believed that the franchise was put through the city council for a consideration of $100,000.

Mayor Rose, boss of the Wisconsin democrats then, as now, was mayor of the city. The man who engineered the deal for the railway company was Charles Pfister, owner of half of Milwaukee and dictator of the stalwart republicans, La Follette's mortal foes.

Charles F. Pfister is the acknowledged leader in Milwaukee financial circles. He is a member of the directorates of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company, and the City Investment company. His principal enterprise is the Pfister & Vogel Tannery company, of which he is vice president, and owns the Pfister hotel and the Daily Sentinel. His fortune is estimated at $15,000,000.

Former Searches for Graft.

It is at Mayor Rose and Charles Pfister, it is openly asserted, that District Attorney McGovern's biggest guns are aimed. But this will not be the first grand jury that has turned its searchlight on these two men. Ever since 1900 opponents of franchise have searched for evidence but have been unable to find it. They have gone to Boston, Chicago, and New York for clews, have hired detectives to assist, but have failed. Three previous juries tried to find something that looked like bribery, but beyond rumors could obtain nothing. The first of the grand juries was called immediately after it was put through, and uncovered nothing. The second and third, in December, 1903, and January, 1904, returned 110 indictments against some sixty city and county officials for petty bribery, but did not touch any "big fellows." The fourth, say friends of District Attorney McGovern, has had the way cleared for it by the other three.

In the meantime, Messrs. Pfister and Rose are unconcerned. They openly approve of the grand jury investigation, and say they favor a thorough inquiry and hope that no guilty found guilty of corruption will escape.

New Evidence of Boodle.

So far as the rest of the investigation goes, it will be to weed out petty grafting. The last two grand juries returned 107 indictments for bribery, in which the total amount of graft involved was only $[illegible],000. That shows that the grafting was all in small sums. In Edward Strauss' confession he tells all he knows about boodle in connection with the building of the $200,000 addition to the county hospital. He implicates twenty members of the board of supervisors who served with him, a dozen contractors who did the work at the hospital, and a number of business men who furnished the fixtures, furniture, etc. Strauss handled the boodle and distributed the funds, amounting, it is declared, to $80,000. He implicates Otto Seidel Jr. in a score of deals and says that "Seidel would never vote right until he saw the money." Strauss also tells about a number of deals in the county morgue purchase.

Bigelow May Supply Facts.

Not the least interesting of the graft investigation is the report that Frank G. Bigelow, self-confessed embezzler of $1,500,000, may supply the missing links in the chain of evidence against the big boodlers. As president of the First National bank, which he robbed, he was interested in every great financial deal in the city in the years before his dishonesty was discovered. If there was any corruption in the street car deal it is conceded he knew of it, and District Attorney McGovern is believed to be trying to make him tell.

The man who formerly backed Bigelow have now deserted him, and it is said that he may resent their action by revealing some of the secrets which former grand juries have not been able to learn. The result of this is a general panicky feeling among Milwaukee's most influential citizens, who, it is asserted, are doing all in their power to divert public attention from themselves to the investigation of the small grafters involved in the county steals.

Governor Eager to Aid.

Madison, Wis., June 9.—[Special.]—Gov. La Follette said tonight, in references to Milwaukee graft cases:

"No charges have been filed with me. I have not read the newspapers for a week, only bills. I do not know the progress of the work at Milwaukee, but if there is anything for me to do when this session is over you can be assured I'll do it."

It can be said the governor has confidence in District Attorney McGovern, and will give him hearty support. Under the new law giving him power to remove county officials for cause, it is said, the governor may find some occasion to act in Milwaukee.

READY TO JOIN HARVARD.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Announces Willingness to Affiliate with Big University.

Boston, Mass., June 9.—The amalgamation of the interests of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with Harvard university was tentatively decided upon at a meeting of the corporation of the former institution today, and if the alliance can be consummated without legal complications, the corporation of the latter is invited to cooperate in a union.

The final decision of the corporation to join Harvard comes at the end of a discussion which has been in progress for many months. A great majority of technology graduates have been opposed to the alliance, and for a year past the alumni association of the institute has been active in the matter. There has been little discussion of the matter at Harvard, where the plans have been dealt with only by the corporation of the university.

Special Diamond Bargains Today.
Select one and pay at your convenience—monthly. Open this evening. Loftis Bros., 2d Fl., 92 State-st.

Girl Is Honored at Kemper Hall.

The highest honor of the school year at Kemper hall, Kenosha, Wis., was won by Sarah Lucile Adams of Deadwood, S. D. Miss Adams was given the Saint Mary cross as the mark of her achievement. Others who won prizes were Mabel Bishop and Jeanette Bishop of St. Paul, Marguerite Hortense Camber, Janette Bruce Sildell, Lulu Natalie Harnstrom, and Elizabeth Pickering Forsyth of Milwaukee, and Lillian Grinnell Powell of Chicago.

ROOSEVELT VISITS FARM.

MAKES FIRST TRIP SINCE VIRGINIA PURCHASE.

Rides Twelve Miles on Horseback Along Picturesque Road — House, Which Is Situated in Heart of the Woods, Has Been Remodeled to Suit Mrs. Roosevelt — President Tells the Virginians He Is Glad to Be a Land Owner Among Them.

Charlottesville, Va., June 9.—President Roosevelt paid today his first visit to the Albemarle farm which Mrs. Roosevelt recently purchased from William N. Wilmer, the New York banker, and which she proposes using for short visits at any time she may feel like leaving Washington for rest and quiet.

A small crowd had gathered at Culpepper and at several other points. The president, however, left the train on which he came from Washington at Red Hill, a little station nine miles south of Charlottesville. When he slighted he was cordially greeted by Mr. Wilmer. To those on the platform President Roosevelt said:

"I am glad to meet you. I am glad to become a landholder in your community."

Makes Trip on Horseback.

A horse had been place at his disposal by Mr. Wilmer, and the president, with his host, rode twelve miles to the farm. The ride, which is along a rugged road, down Hardware river, is a delightful one, with beautiful scenery on every hand. The afternoon was almost perfect.

President Roosevelt will remain in Albemarle until Monday, he and Mrs. Roosevelt dividing their time between the homes of the Wilmer brothers and the modest little two story dwelling on the fifteen acre tract which Mrs. Roosevelt purchased.

Residence in Heart of Woods.

This farm is situated one and one-half miles east of Keene postoffice, in the southern part of the county, and six or eight miles north of Scottsville. The residence, which has been improved to suit the needs and tastes of Mrs. Roosevelt, is deep in the heart of the woods. Its color is ochre, with brown trimmings and green blinds. A broad porch extends across the front and at the end, where an oak tree grows, the roof of the porch has been built around it.

Mrs. Roosevelt reached Red Hill yesterday afternoon on the same train which brought the president today. She, too, preferred a horseback ride. A wagon plied with baggage followed. Mrs. Roosevelt was attired in riding habit and wore a sailor hat.

ROOSEVELT WILLING TO JOIN IN CONGRESS ON MOROCCO.

President Consents to Take Part in Council Providing All Other Powers Do So —France Sees Danger Ahead.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt has notified the governments of Germany, Great Britain, and France that this country will participate in the proposed congress regarding Morocco only if all other nations do so. The notification is the result of careful consideration of the question of the interests of the United States in the Moorish empire and the effect of participation or failure to do so upon other nations.

There is no longer doubt that the conference at the White house yesterday morning between the president, Ambassador Jusserand, Secretary Taft, and Acting Secretary of State Loomis related as much to the invitation of the Moorish sultan, supported by Germany, to take part in the congress as it did to the overtures President Roosevelt made to Russia and Japan for peace.

Later in the day Sir Mortimer Durand, ambassador of Great Britain, reinforced Ambassador Jusserand's objections to the proposed congress. Baron von Sternburg, German ambassador, discussed Morocco and peace with the president last night.

When Germany first brought the Moorish question to the attention of this country there was a general indisposition to have anything to do with it. The fact that the president now will take part, provided all other countries do so, is in itself a diplomatic achievement for which Baron von Sternburg is given credit here. Germany is now pressing France to join in the congress.

France Sees Menacing Phase.

PARIS, June 9.—Germany's note to the powers proposing an international conference on the subject of Morocco is regarded in the highest quarters as renewing the gravity of the situation almost to the point of making it menacing. France has received a copy of the note, showing that Germany acted openly in appealing to the powers, notwithstanding the official statement from Berlin that Morocco invites the conference. The officials here interpret the German note as showing that Germany is the real upholder of the conference.

A cabinet council tomorrow will consider the note. The nature of France's official answer is still in doubt, owing to Premier Rouvier's desire to avoid widening the breach between Germany and France.

THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED"

Shortens the Time to New York Two Hours.

Commencing June 18, the time of the "Twentieth Century Limited" between Chicago and New York, via the Lake Shore and New York Central, will be reduced to eighteen hours, leaving Chicago 2:30 p. m., arriving Grand Central Station, New York, 9:30 next morning.

Returning, leave New York 3:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 8:30 the following morning. The new schedule will be made with the same ease and comfort that have characterized the running of this favorite train under the present schedule of twenty hours.

City ticket office, 180 Clark street.

ROADS MAY RUN 16 HOUR TRAINS.

Speed War Between Chicago and New York Promises More Sensations.

FEATURES OF THE RACE.

Test of Lake Shore and Pennsylvania Will Be Matter of Track Space.

Now the talk is of sixteen hour trains between Chicago and New York. The talk is in earnest, too, and traffic officials say the faster trains are coming, and before long.

"It is all foolishness to say that the Pennsylvania can beat the Lake Shore and the New York Central to New York. We will put on a sixteen hour train if they drive us to it, and it won't cause any commotion on our road, either," said C. F. Daly, passenger traffic manager of the New York Central lines, yesterday.

"We have not announced a seventeen hour train yet," said C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania. "But I think you will see it made a sixteen hour train as soon as we get our new depot in New York."

In the meantime, unless something happens, the first public train scheduled to make the run between Chicago and New York in eighteen hours will leave over the Pennsylvania at 2:45 tomorrrow afternoon. One week from tomorrow the Lake Shore will inaugurate its eighteen hour service.

But much may happen in the meantime. No one would be greatly surprised, and the Pennsylvania officials least of all, if before next Sunday their schedule was reduced to seventeen hours. The New York Central lines promptly would follow suit, although Mr. Daly declares that they will not take the aggressive.

Conditions of the Race.

Considerable attention is being given to the conditions under which the new trains of the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore will run, to ascertain which can make the best speed or which has the best opportunity of living up to the eighteen hour schedule. The Lake Shore and the New York Central have low grades all the way from Chicago to New York. The Pennsylvania has level country between Chicago and Pittsburg, with heavy grades between Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania short line is 910 miles, the Lake Shore and New York Central route is seventy-two miles longer, or a good hour of that running. It is not believed that the Pennsylvania's grades will make an hour's difference in the running time. The Twentieth Century train will make but six stops when it gets on the eighteen hour schedule; the Pennsylvania special will make nine stops and will attempt to do some local business.

The final test will be the amount of track space each has. It is largely a matter of congestion. Because of congestion, the Pennsylvania was obliged to take off its twenty hour train three years ago. Since then much new track has been added. The line from Chicago to Pittsburg is double track, and that east of Pittsburg is three and four track.

Lake Shore's Double Track.

The Lake Shore is double track all the way from Chicago to Buffalo, with a third track nearly completed from Cleveland to Buffalo. Between Buffalo and New York the New York Central has four tracks all the way. As for track room the Vanderbilt system has the advantage, and, in addition, freight trains easily can be switched to the West Shore road.

The Empire State express, between Buffalo and New York has been running at a much faster schedule than the Twentieth Century between Buffalo and New York. To reduce the time to Chicago, it was simply necessary to extend the schedule of the Empire State express to the Lake Shore road west of Buffalo.

Erie Pushes Rebuilding Plans.

An appropriation of $758,000 has been made for rebuilding bridges and culverts along the Erie railroad. This is part of the scheme now under way for the rehabilitation of the entire line. Another appropriation of $500,000 has been made for the improvement of the yards at Fifty-first street in Chicago. The largest single expenditure is one for $150,000 for the bridge over the tracks at the Chicago yard.

On the Susquehanna division the expenditure will aggregate $266,000. Forty-five bridges and culverts are being built. This work includes the complete rebuilding of the bridge over the Chenango river.

Rates for Army Men.

A circular issued by E. L. Lomax, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, announces special low rates for army and navy officers and disabled volunteer soldiers, good to western points reached by the line.

To all points on the Union Pacific railroad and connecting lines east of and including Anaconda, Butte, Helena, and Huntington, one-half of the lowest first class limited rate; tickets limited to continuous passage and indorsed "special."

Owing to the recent rains, which have left the grounds in a moist condition, the usual Saturday baseball game of the Transportation league at North Evanston will not be played today. The next game will be on Saturday, June 17.

SUPERIOR COURT WORKS MOST.

Statistics of Earnings for Six Months Show It Gains, While Circuit Loses Ground.

The declaration made by county officials Thursday that the Superior court judges were doing more work than the judges of the Circuit court was substantiated yesterday by the report of the earnings of the courts for the first six months of this year as compared with a similar period of last year. In both the amount of earnings and the sum paid over to the county the Superior court showed a gain and the Circuit court a loss.

The reports are as follows:

	—Six mos. of 1905— Gross earnings.	Turned over to county.	—Six mos. of 1904— Gross earnings.	Turned over to county.
Circuit	64,319	22,630	72,881	30,523
Superior	48,630	16,136	41,533	8,492

County officials say the reason is the individual calendar system in vogue in the Superior court.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

County Rejects Coal Bids.—The public service committee yesterday rejected all bids for contracts to supply coal to the county institutions, and the superintendent of public service was directed to advertise for new bids. Samples of the coal on which bids are submitted must be furnished, and the successful bidder must furnish coal up to the grade of the samples. The committee voted to purchase three book typewriters, which will be used to write records in the county recorder's office.

Seven More Smallpox Cases.—Seven more cases of smallpox were found yesterday in the vicinity of the St. Procopius parochial school, Eighteenth and Throop streets. The patients are Frank, Mary, and Charles Novak, residence not reported; James and Mrs. Rose Bican, 727 Morgan street; Matthew Pehanilec, 471 Twentieth street; Carl G. Friberg, 240 West Twenty-fourth street.

Must Vacate Bridge.—After a contest lasting two months in the Circuit court the Chicago General railway company has been ordered by Judge Tuley to vacate the Twenty-second street bridge before Aug. 1. The railway company must move to make way for the contractors who will build a bridge for the Sanitary district.

Baccalaureate Sermon Tomorrow.—The Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Armour Institute of Technology will be delivered by Dr. Gunsaulus in Central church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The services will mark the closing of Central church for the summer.

Rest for Rheumatism. Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Celebrated on its merits for many effectual cures.

ASK FOR HIGH PRESSURE.

PLANS ARE DISCUSSED AT BANQUET FOR COMMISSION.

Controller McGann Proposes to Raise Funds for Installation of the Water Service by Imposing a Fire Protection Tax—Clarence S. Pellet Declares Insurance Rates Would Not Be Affected—Merchants' Side of the Question.

City Controller L. E. McGann suggests as a means to create a fund to install a high pressure water service a fire protection water tax in addition to the present service charge. He made the proposal last night at a banquet given at the Auditorium for the high pressure commission.

"We formerly had this tax," said the controller. "Its reëstablishment will give us a fund to begin work on the proposed high service pressure. In the past no provision has been made to provide for the depreciation in our water works. If this provision had been done there probably would not have been so many reductions in water rates.

"If practical, I am in favor of the system. We want the best fire protection we can have. In a financial way we continually are placing limitations on our police and fire department after setting up high standards of efficiency for them."

"Illegal," Says Ald. Bennett.

In answering Controller McGann, Ald. F. I. Bennett, chairman of the council finance committee, said Mr. McGann's proposed protection tax has been declared illegal by the courts. He said that before any great improvements are undertaken the city must have its charter revised and must secure more extensive powers from the legislature.

Clarence S. Pellet, speaking for the Chicago Underwriters' association, said that the statement that the installation of the high pressure service means lower insurance rates is not correct.

"Chicago rates now are based upon first class fire protection," he said. "The insurance companies must see a specific benefit before they will lower their present rates. They must see a great reduction in fire loss.

"Although the present method of fighting fires is the best known, it is crude. I think the establishment of a high pressure service in large cities will bring about an evolution in methods. I have none to suggest, but I feel that they will be discovered."

Gives the Merchants' Side.

The merchants' side of the case was presented by Arthur Hawxhurst of Marshall Field & Co. He said that when the streets are torn up to replace the present water service with a high pressure system he favored relaying the sewers and other underground public utilities.

"We want this continual tearing up of the streets brought to a close," he said. "While our company, like many others, has a fire protection system of its own, we heartily indorse any movement to improve the fire protection and lessen the danger of great conflagrations."

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, head of the political economy department at the University of Chicago, spoke on the "Economic View of the High Pressure Service."

"A systematic study as to how to prevent great fires has been made, just as physicians have studied to learn the best means of preventing the spread of diseases," he said. "The high pressure service has been found the most satisfactory. There is danger here in Chicago of a repetition of the Baltimore fire."

The "Humanitarian View" was given by Prof. Graham Taylor, representing the City club. He said there are two losses from fire which cannot be replaced, loss of wages and loss of life.

Chief Campion declared the fire department always is anxious to improve its service, and he thought that the high pressure system would do much toward increasing its efficiency.

Ordinances Again Are Indorsed.

Ordinances which had been prepared by the Building Managers' association affecting the new building ordinance were considered and again were indorsed. They pertain to sections of the law so far as fire protection is concerned. It was asserted by those who addressed the meeting that if the proposed high pressure system is installed there will be no need of enforcing many of the provisions set forth in the ordinance.

In support of the installation of the system it was declared that property owners in general throughout the city would be benefited and not the larger holders, as has been asserted by those opposed to the plan. If the purpose is carried out it was declared it would permit equipment and firemen now confined to the central section of the city to be distributed in other districts which now are inadequately protected.

The organizations represented at the banquet were the Building Managers' association, Chicago Clearing house, Chicago Commercial association, Chicago Underwriters' association, Merchants' club, the Policy Holders' union, Real Estate board, and the City club.

Seely Tells of the Plans.

Honoré Palmer, chairman of the commission, was unable to attend, but after the introductory address by the toastmaster, George H. Holt, Herman B. Seely, secretary of the commission, responded with a descriptive outline of what could be accomplished under the proposed plan. He illustrated his remarks by stereopticon views, showing comparative tables and figures of conditions in other large cities.

N. W. MacCheseney, chairman of the Building Managers' association, made a plea for the adoption of the ordinances proposed by the organization and introduced in the city council by Ald. Bennett, and which were referred to the council finance committee.

Among those who were present were Ald. Bennett, Bihl, Foreman, Badenoch, and Young, Controller McGann, Frank B. Noyes, Walter L. Fisher, Clarence S. Pellet.

ATTACK SEGREGATION OF VICE.

Speakers at W. C. T. U. Institute Condemn Mayor Dunne's Proposed Plan of Isolation.

Mayor Dunne was denounced for his proposed plan to segregate vice, in yesterday afternoon's session of the W. C. T. U. institute. A resolution condemning the scheme was adopted.

"Segregation is a failure," said Miss Helen Hood. "In segregating vice, the mayor will not confine it. He will establish breeding spots for all known crime."

Of the harboring of disreputable women in saloons, she said: "If such women are a necessary adjunct to saloons and a necessity to a certain element among the public, they should not be reviled by that class, but should be regarded by them as high priestesses of their creed and protected by them.

"If public opinion must place the stamp of odium upon such women, it also should regard the men who are responsible for their position in the same light."

The action of the Philadelphia W. C. T. U. in its declaration that no user of tobacco or intoxicants should be allowed to teach in the public schools was indorsed.

Ald. Harris said he would introduce a resolution in the city council for an investigation of the Chinese restaurants of the city. Mayor Dunne said he had received no complaints of these places.

FIND COUNTY $12,858 SHORT.

Experts Report That Five Mahoning, O., Officials Have Taken the Public Funds.

Columbus, O., June 9.—The report of W. C. Tisdel and J. A. Bliss, special examiners of the state bureau of uniform accounting, filed their report with the governor today of the examination of the books of the county offices of Mahoning county and report that $12,858 had been taken without warrant of law by the county officials. County Clerk Edwards is alleged to have illegally taken $5,681; Sheriff Thomas, $1,881; former Sheriff Denormandie, $1,830; Coroner Blott, $848; and Probate Judge Ewing, $826.

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HENRY C. LYTTON Pres.
OPEN TONIGHT UNTIL 10.

A Moment's Thought will convince any reasonable person that there is no time like the present to buy clothing. The late spring and the development of unforeseen business conditions left in the hands of manufacturers thousands of dollars' worth of unsold wearing apparel. The Hub, being the largest buyer in America, was able to secure the choicest morsels at prices far below those we would have paid had conditions been normal. The manufacturer's loss is your gain, as our profit is not increased one penny on account of this money-saving opportunity.

Men's business suits, made by America's leading tailor, an immense variety of patterns and materials in light and dark shades, $20.

1,200 men's business suits, regular $15 values—to close, we offer choice of the lot at $10.

A large and complete assortment of **double-breasted outing suits,** in gray tropical worsteds, blue serges, French flannels and homespuns, at prices ranging from $10 to $25.

Choicest variety of thin summer clothing in Chicago. We can fit the largest or smallest man.

Men's all-wool, fast color, unlined blue serge coats, sizes 33 to 44, $2.35; finer qualities up to $10.

Men's auto dusters, linen, mohair and silk, $3 to $18.

Men's alpaca and cicilian coats, $1 to $10.

Men's outing trousers, $2 to $5.

HALTS WORK ON STORES.

MAYOR INFORMED THAT CAISSONS ARE BEYOND LOT LINES.

Marshall Field & Co. and Mandel Bros. Called On to Pay Compensation for Encroaching on Alley—Dunne Says He Will Veto Wolff Switch Track Ordinance Because $10 a Year Is Inadequate, in His Opinion—Rent for Sidewalk Space.

Work on new store buildings of Marshall Field & Co. and Mandel Bros. was halted in part yesterday on Mayor Dunne's orders, because caissons are being built for them beyond the lot lines.

The mayor will not only support the public works department in its crusade to force business houses and property owners to pay compensation to the city but every ordinance for a special permit which does not provide a fair price to the city will be vetoed, he says.

Caissons Beyond Lot Line.

In the matter of the two department stores the mayor agreed with Commissioner Patterson that work should be stopped at once and representatives of the two firms were invited to appear before the compensation committee today and talk the matter over. Both stores are building subbasements, and the caissons are being installed to support their curb walls. They are digging beneath the street beyond the boundary line of their property.

Mandel Bros. are constructing nine caissons under Holden court, five of them three feet over the lot line and four twenty-two feet over the line. Marshall Field & Co. are building three caissons from one and one-half to two feet over the line.

Will Veto Switch Track Permit.

The mayor also declared his intention to veto the ordinance passed by the council last Monday night giving the L. Wolff Manufacturing company the right to build a switch track across a public alley, to which Ald. Kunz raised objection because the compensation is only $10 a year.

"Privileges on public space are certainly worth something, or the companies would not seek them," the mayor said. "There ought to be adequate compensation for all privileges of this character granted by the city. It is my present intention to veto the ordinance for the Wolff company, as it seems to me that $10 is a ridiculous compensation. They should pay adequate compensation or nothing at all. The privilege is certainly worth something, and they should pay the city a fair price. I do not consider the price in the ordinance at all adequate, and I shall confer with Ald. Snow regarding the matter before the next council meeting."

When the ordinance was called for passage in the council Ald. Kunz declared that the compensation of $10 was an "outrage," while others who have switch track privileges are compelled to pay from $100 to $200 a year. Ald. Snow then explained that the track is to be elevated, and that this was the reason the compensation had been fixed at the low figure.

To Pay for Sidewalk Space.

The plan to charge rent for sidewalk space is meeting with the approval of some downtown business men, and another contract upon the new basis was signed with the city street department. Page J. Thibodeaux, who will open a saloon and restaurant at the southwest corner of Madison and Clark streets, has made the contract to occupy 1,546 square feet of space beneath the sidewalk at a rent of $371 a year. This figure is based on 2 per cent of one-tenth of the assessed valuation of the land, and equals 24 cents a square foot for the use of the space.

Negotiations with other business men are being conducted by the street department.

Objects to Dwight Perkins.

Judge Chetlain granted a petition for a writ of mandamus against the civil service commissioners, to compel them to recall the certificate of Dwight H. Perkins, supervising architect for the board of education. The petition, which was filed in behalf of Robert B. Williamson, a civil service applicant for the same office, sets forth that Perkins is a resident of Evanston and not of the city of Chicago.

MACHINE BREAKS; MAN KILLED.

Daniel Larcher Meets Death and Arnold Mercer Is Injured in American Spiral Roof Works.

One man was killed and another injured by breaking machinery in the shops of the American Spiral Pipe works, 1187 Paulina street, yesterday afternoon.

The men hit were:

LARCHER, DANIEL, 24 years old, 1793 North Leavitt street; struck by a flying cog and instantly killed; his body was taken to the county morgue.

MERCER, ARNOLD, 19 years old, 175 Indiana street, knocked senseless by a flying piece of iron; taken to his house; will recover.

After a fall of sixty feet into a quarry of the Artesian Stone and Lime works at Grand and Campbell avenues Michael Gantsell, 1067 Grand avenue, a laborer, scrambled to his feet and shouted for assistance. He was taken under protest to St. Mary's hospital, where his injuries were found to be trifling.

Farwell Will Talk to Men.

John V. Farwell Sr. will speak to men at the Young Men's Christian association, 153 La Salle-st., tomorrow at 4 p. m. Men are cordially invited to this meeting and to the fellowship tea that follows it.

President Roosevelt Says of Colorado:

"Passing through your wonderful mountains and canyons I realize that this state is going to be more and more the playground for the entire republic. * * * You will have to provide for a lot of the rest of us from the East and West, who will come here to see your magnificent landscapes, to enjoy holidays that can be enjoyed among your mountains. * * * You will see this the real Switzerland of America, and made as much of a holiday place as Switzerland is in Europe."

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Note—The laws of the postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LINCOLN PARK LODGE NO. 611, A. F. & A. M., 615 N. Clark-st.—Emergent communication Sunday, June 11, at 1:15 p. m. for the purpose of conducting the funeral of our late brother, August W. Ring. Services at his late residence, 2257 Menola-av., near Byron Mayr-av., at 2:30 p. m. sharp. By order W. G. NOURSE, Master.
CLAUDE L. GRIGGS, Sec.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

TOGO'S SUPERB WAITING GAME.

Few persons appreciate the calm courage, endurance, and reserve power that Admiral Togo exhibited when he kept his fleet in the naval station of Masanpho and waited for the enemy to come on. The air was thick with rumors. Phantom fleets were all about him. He was about to be attacked by the cruisers from Vladivostok. It was said that the enemy's fleet was to be divided and part of it was to go in one direction and part in another. The deep was full of terrors for him, as it is for all admirals situated as he was.

But he was made of the same stuff as Farragut. He said, like him, "D—— the torpedoes," and like Admiral Dewey, "When you are ready, Gridley, you may fire." His mental reservation was that he would not fire until he was ready. He had the immense advantage of the wireless. He knew where the enemy was and never doubted his ability to put that opponent out when he met him face to face in a circumscribed area, where the other fellow could not get away.

The main thing in Togo's mind was to lure his enemy on and get him within fighting distance. So he resisted all temptations to go out and look for the Russians. He did not indulge in forays, or "brilliant dashes," or raids. He kept quietly waiting, waiting, waiting for the appointed time, and when the time came he smashed the enemy hard.

We do not think the American navy showed so much reserve power, or self-possession, or calm endurance during the Spanish war as Togo did in the anxious days preceding the battles in the straits of Corea. Our board of strategy heard of phantom fleets and did not disregard them. Two of our best cruisers, the only triple screws we had in the navy, were patrolling the New England coast during the whole Spanish war to protect summer resorts against the raids of an imaginary Spanish fleet. Events showed that the apprehension was baseless, that the Spaniards had no fleet to send, and if they had they would not have sent it to destroy cottages and casinos along the New England coast. There would have been no particular profit or glory in a demonstration of that kind, while the risk of it would have been great. Still we need to remember for our sins that the Minneapolis and the Columbia, even in tempestuous weather, sailed around Bar Harbor, Newport, and Boston looking for the enemy that never came. Their services about Cuba and Porto Rico in those days would have been almost invaluable, as they were the swiftest ships in our navy, and for scouting purposes the best we had.

In view of the panic on behalf of New England that our naval authorities in Washington suffered from, both in the war of 1812 and the Spanish war, it may be as well for the mourners in the front bench to drop a silent tear and take off their hats when Admiral Togo next passes by.

THE NOBLEST WORK OF GLASGOW.

Like the other noblest work, the Glasgow product is an honest man. Dalrymple is "it." Brought here with a flattering invitation and a promise of "all expenses paid," he was expected to make out a case for his employer and to find that everything in Chicago was lovely and the municipal ownership goose hanging high. He found the goose all right, and high in flavor if not in position. It seemed to be hanging somewhere on the third floor of the city hall.

Mr. Dalrymple has said as plainly as he could that under present conditions municipal ownership will not work in Chicago—with the streets in possession of a mob, the police manacled or incompetent, the mayor dumb or paralyzed, the water works wholly inadequate, and the sewerage system insufficient. Mr. Dalrymple has soulfully said, "Now let thou thy servant depart in peace"; at "some convenient season" he will talk to you and tell you what he thinks about it. Meanwhile Mr. Dalrymple will give us one guess as to his opinions, and you, the intelligent citizen, cannot fail to guess right. If he guesses wrong he may have the booby prize.

Mr. Dalrymple is deliciously frank. He does not pretend to know it all. He has found many men of many minds in America knowing more than he does about traction construction and operation. He half admits it.

Mr. Dalrymple timidly advocates the dangerous, unsightly, in-the-way, overhead trolley for downtown Chicago. He might as well suggest the introduction of the sedan chair and link boys. Progressive Chicago will never tolerate the overhead trolley in the downtown district. Even though the underground trolley will require the reconstruction of the sewer system, Chicago will insist upon it. It may come high, but we must have it. We have had enough of obsolete systems. We do not mean to begin a period of reconstruction and reform with any played-out method of intramural transportation.

All honor to Mr. Dalrymple! He has had the courage to tell the truth when it would be much easier and more convenient for him to tell a falsehood. His adherence to the truth under the circumstances is possibly a fault of his Scotch character and education. He was taught at his mother's knee and in the old Presbyterian school to "tell the truth and shame the devil," and the devil is very much ashamed.

GOOD MEN NOT GOING "WRONG."

Illinois cannot spare Gov. Deneen just now, not even if he shall be made the head of the Equitable company at $100,000 or $150,000 or $1,000,000 per annum salary.

Illinois needs Gov. Deneen in its own business. When it lets him go it will only be to move him "higher up." It may at a later day propose him for the head of the United States company, with headquarters in Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., opposite Lafayette square.

Mr. Deneen is one of the few men in this country who cannot afford to be rich. He believes that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," especially if the latter must be acquired by merging one's individuality and renown in a great corporation which is rich but not respectable.

It seems to THE TRIBUNE arrogant and impertinent for New York financiers to assume that men like Gov. Deneen, or Gov. Herrick, or Robert T. Lincoln will jump at the chance to become president of the Equitable company at "steen" thousand per annum simply to enjoy the privilege of living in New York and associating with the gentlemen who improve their opportunities as trustees of great public properties to advance their own private fortunes.

Residence in New York under the conditions suggested is not so tempting as some of the New York gentlemen imagine it is. A great salary will not tempt any of the men named, or others like them. They are not looking for "salaries." Two of them are affluent, and all of them care more for the "esteem of their fellow citizens than they do for money. None of them is anxious to have his name associated with a corporation irretrievably smirched in the public estimation, some of whose money is "tainted," some badly invested, and much of it lying around loose for rascals to steal if they want it.

Say what you will of the "dummy directors," much harsher words need to be applied to some of the gentlemen responsible for the mismanagement of the Equitable company. If they were members of city councils they would plainly be called "grafters" and "boodlers." Being men of many millions and most "respectable" associations, it can only be said that they have failed in distinguishing the difference between that which belongs to them and that which belongs to other people. They see no impropriety in abusing their positions as trustees in order to put money in their purses. They think with Iago that it is best for a man to "put money in his purse" and be as honest as he conveniently can be without interfering with his commercial inclinations.

Nobody just now covets the distinction of being a "dummy director" or a "dummy" president of the Equitable Life Assurance society. It is almost an insult to assume that Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, for example, would associate his name and that of his honored father with a scandal—for a price. With the vivid recollection he must have of the Grant-Ward affair, how could he take the chance of putting his great inheritance in pawn, even for such high interest as pawnbrokers exact on pledges of that kind?

SPEED OR SAFETY—WHICH?

It is like old fogyism to raise a question in regard to the proposed eighteen hour trains between New York and Chicago, but the subject is one that has been raised in many minds. And it will not be sidetracked. An eighteen hour train, in the opinion of many persons who understand the subject, is a rash experiment.

There are a lot of people accustomed to fast traveling who will not care to make the trip between New York and Chicago on the Pennsylvania railroad at the rate of speed which will be required to cover the distance in eighteen hours. There are quite as many who do not think it is safe to run a train at that rate of speed between Buffalo and New York. Trains can be run at almost any known rate of speed between Buffalo and Chicago on the Lake Shore, because it has a comparatively straight track with few grades or curves. The New York Central and the Pennsylvania are different propositions, and if the truth were known there are a lot of railroad men in the country who would privately testify that twenty hours between New York and Chicago under present conditions is fast enough for them.

The competition in train service between New York and Chicago ought to be for the time being one relating to safety rather than to speed. Until the percentage of safety has been improved, the percentage of motion need not be increased. There is great need of improvement in operation, so far as the safety of passengers is concerned, but we do not think there is any instant or imperative demand for quicker action. Twenty hours between Chicago and New York is fast enough for the average man or woman.

This is not instituting invidious comparisons between the Pennsylvania and the New York Central systems. With the improvements that have lately been made in the Pennsylvania and especially in the double tracking of the Fort Wayne, it can doubtless make twenty hours with safety, although it could not do so a year or two ago when it made the attempt. The blockade of freight was then such that the fast train was too often converted into a slow train, and the schedule was seldom maintained. Given ordinary conditions of weather and freedom from interruption by freight traffic, the Pennsylvania can make as fast time between New York and Chicago as the New York Central can. In fact, it has the advantage of a shorter route by seventy miles or so, which means saving an hour or more in time. On the other hand, it has unlimited curves and grades and difficulties to encounter in part of its system that the Lake Shore does not have to contend with.

Admitting that the conditions are nearly even, and that the roads are both admirable, and well equipped for the best service, what is the need of this insensate competition for a reduction of the time by two hours? What business man will gain anything important by it? "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" We undertake to say that there are many competent men, some of them railroaders, who will not be at all grateful to the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads for entering into a competition of this kind and, who will firmly but respectfully decline to take passage on an eighteen hour train until the safety of the experiment has been "tried on the dog" and established by several months of satisfactory operation.

POLITICS OR PARKS—WHICH?

What will the governor do about the west side park commission? Is he going to make up a board to suit party advisers and serve party ends, or is he going to act on disinterested counsel and for the common good? Is it to be a board in which a high spirited citizen would feel honored by membership or one with which he might naturally refuse to be associated? Is it to be prompted and supervised by a political secretary—who can keep the political ledgers and run the pay rolls—or is it to be freed from that traditional sort of incubus? Is it to appeal to the enthusiasm of a scientific man for superintendent, or is it to make such a superintendent improbable or impossible? Is it to be a board throwing itself with abandon into the task of making park funds go the farthest possible for park purposes or a board always squinting first toward the real or imagined interests of the republican organization? In short, are the proceeds of park bonds and taxes to be used for the people or for a party?

Public spirited west siders are at this precise moment gravely exercised over these questions. They have seen the splendid accomplishments of the non-partisan south side commission. They are indignant over the brazen exploitation of the west side system. They resent the past boosting of salaries for incompetents, the deceptive cry of "no money for necessary improvements," the shameless squandering of funds to give contracts to favorites and to embellish remote neighborhoods with curious monuments.

They have looked to the new governor for an absolutely new régime. They demand nothing less—and rightly. They have received from him certain general assurances. They have been growing confident upon these that the new day was assured. Now, however, just as the actual naming of the commission is daily expected they are made suddenly anxious by those subtle and intangible political evidences which cannot be plainly inventoried, but which signify none the less.

It is not easy to believe that Gov. Deneen will continue the west park commission in its past character. This is impossible. Yet it is not impossible that he may cut short reform at an improvement in the type of party men selected. To change its political bosses will not, however, do what is needed for the west park system. There is no way to do that save to loose it completely from political subserviency and from a political personnel.

That extraordinary pressure should be brought to bear upon the governor to hold to party interests in the matter is not difficult to understand. The new commission will have over $4,000,000 to spend the first year. The annual budget exceeds a million dollars, and it will have three million more for park maintenance and improvements and for small parks and playgrounds. This means contracts to be let, pay rolls to be made up, sites to be decided upon, and land purchases to be effected.

The time is one of preëminent moment to the west side. The appointment of this commission will affect in the most direct and telling manner that great portion of Chicago. No other single event of equal concern to that section has occurred or will occur for many a day. If Gov. Deneen creates a progressive, enthusiastic, reliable commission—one so wholly free of political demands and so devoted to its task that it will give its undivided mind to the parks—the west side will experience a new era of general stimulus and improvement.

The case is of extraordinary importance. It is in the hands of the governor. What will he do? Will he give the west side politics or parks, which?

AT any rate, the war seems to have reached its bitter antepenultimate.

Up to the present time young Mr. Hyde has not thought it expedient to hire any sluggers.

CARTER HARRISON—always called him Carter—continues to hold the opinion that they don't know everything over there in Glasgow.

KING OSCAR strongly objects to the whole proceeding, but it is not probable that he will order a sympathetic strike.

IT is reassuring, however, to learn that Björnstjerne Björnson cjördially indjörses the new mjövement of his cjöuntrymen.

LIEUT. GOV. SHERMAN emits no uncertain sound as to the proposition to elect him to congress—the lower house of congress.

COL. REND, also, as will be seen, thinks "something should be done."

THERE is a gratifying prospect that one of the two existing wars may be called off in a few days.

PERHAPS it is well for the burglars who robbed the dwelling of the Rev. R. A. White of Englewood the other evening that he didn't catch them in the act. He is noted for the splendid indignation with which he fights all forms of graft.

COVENTRY, England's bicycle manufacturing center, reports a tremendous boom in business. There are unmistakable signs of a cycling revival in this country also, largely owing to the fact that the best of wheels can be bought cheaply now. Evanston will proceed to wait calmly for the bicycle scorcher.

IT is easier now to name the prominent men who have not been mentioned as possible presidents of the Equitable.

THE public is a-weary of the strike. It turns to the inside pages for news of it now.

A GREAT many people, nevertheless, will prefer a safe and sane method of traveling to New York City, even if it takes a few hours longer.

REPORTS from most of the punching stations indicate that the driving is still unsafe.

AS TO Shea's remark that he can keep up the strike all summer, it is possible that the strike may be over before summer begins.

KANSAS will be glad of a little assistance in letting go of its state oil refinery.

ADMIRAL ENQUIST may breathe more freely. His ships are interned—and safe.

You bet yer sweet life, though, I ain't never goin' to call off the strike agin Leevy Mayer!—Shea.

NORWAY'S example appears to have nerved some of the cabmen up to the point of serving notice on King Shea that he has been deposed.

YOUNG MR. HYDE will find, on footing up his balances, that he has been paying handsomely for the advertising he has had.

GOV. PENNYPACKER is discovering that the people who never did like Quayism are as positive and aggressive as ever.

SOME idea of the way in which the people that have nothing to do with the strike are paying its incidental expenses may be gained by consulting the daily list of burglaries and holdups.

It looks as if there were a conspiracy in Wisconsin to keep Gov. La Follette too busy to take that United States senatorship.

CZAR NICHOLAS will know what trouble is if he ever has a real sympathetic strike on his hands.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Latest Form of Roorback.

"The other fellows," said the trusty henchman, two days before the election, "are circulating a most damaging report about you, and if it isn't disproved by tomorrow night we're beat."

"Is it anything affecting my reputation?" asked the candidate, proudly.

"Worse than that. It's a backhanded stab at your capacity and fitness for holding any sort of executive office. They claim to have found out that you were once judge of a court somewhere back in New England."

The candidate's jaw fell.

"It's true," he said, brokenly.

A moment later, however, he brightened up.

"But I can prove," he added, "that I wasn't much of a judge."

And All Equally Objectionable.

Host (at summer resort)—"Our water is wholesome and invigorating in the highest degree, but you may not like the taste of it at first. It is strongly impregnated with iron."

Col. Hankthunder (with superb scorn)—"That's all right, sir. All kinds of water taste alike to me."

Sure to Make a Hit.

The commercial traveler was showing his samples to the retail merchant.

"Here," he said, "is something new. We call it the Chicago spring hat."

"What is there peculiar about it?" asked the merchant.

"Don't you see? It's panama on the inside and felt on the outside. When there comes a warm day all you have to do is to turn it inside out, and there you are."

This Summer's Summer Girl.

See her watching the stately ships,
Her brown hair flying free!
See her open her pretty lips,
And hear her say, "O, gee!"

Particulars Needed.

"Dear Madam," wrote "Distressed Correspondent" to the beauty editor, "do you know of anything that will cure warts?"

"That depends," wrote the beauty editor in response. "What ails you warts?"

C. W. T.

PERSONAL.

Sir Alma-Tadema is to be paid £14,000 for his picture, "The Finding of Moses."

King of the Cocos islands, near Sumatra, rules over the smallest province in the world.

The Rev. Cortland Meyers of Brooklyn has practically broken up policy playing in that city.

Mrs. Mary S. Cobb of Northampton, Mass., has presented Smith college with her magnificent estate in the suburbs of her city.

Rider Haggard, the English novelist, traveled about 7,000 miles in his tour of this country, trying to find a location for colonies for his countrymen.

Dr. William Royal Stokes and Dr. John S. Fulton of the Maryland board of health insist that they have discovered a curative serum for typhoid fever, after a four years' search.

Sig. Puccini has induced Sig. Giacosa and Illica to write a libretto for an opera based on the life of Queen Marie Antoinette, to be completed in September, for which he will write the music.

Whistler is said to have required, in some instances, more than one hundred sittings for a picture, and, as the last one grew too old, it was never finished.

Senator Frank Bosworth Brandegee of Connecticut inherits the gift of oratory from his father, and is credited with being forceful, witty, epigrammatic, and his subject matter is well thought out.

James E. Hyde, city treasurer of Lincoln, Neb., is probably the oldest active municipal officer in the country. He is 92, yet he is at his post every day at the opening hour and works continuously until 5 o'clock.

Out.

"Mrs. Hi Uppe is the most absent minded person I ever knew."

"What has she been doing?"

"She and Mrs. New-Rich were playing a friendly game of poker. Mrs. Hi Uppe bet 10 cents she had the better hand, when Mrs. New-Rich said, 'I call you.'

"'Jane,' said Mrs. Uppe to her maid, 'tell her I'm not at home.'"—Kansas City Telegram.

Knowing Boy.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"What is a screen for?"

"To hide things, my boy."

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Is that the reason they screen a ton of coal, to hide the weight?"—Yonkers Statesman.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

The New Philanthropy

[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

Mr. Carnegie has given a fossil diplodocus to the British museum.

Libraries have been scattered far and wide,
Museums have been given here and there,
Town clocks, and fountains, monuments beside
The streets of countless places proudly bear;
But now the generous philanthropist
Is notified of what the people want
And he writes down upon his shopping list
"Be sure to get a labyrinthodont."

Now shrinks the erstwhile great endowment fund,
Now wait the missionaries for their checks,
The charity support grows moribund;
Philanthropists their intellects must vex
With data of the mesozoic age
For one by one the bland petitions come
"Please to send on the brute—we have a cage—
We'd like a fossil megatherium."

Instead of sending cash to build a church
The openhanded man will ship by freight
An ichthyosaurus which will have a perch
Upon the lawn hard by the parson's gate
To turn the mind to Jonah and the whale
And thus uplift the public's moral tone—
A pterodactyl, too, will flap its tail
Where otherwise would be a corner stone.

Devonian and silurian strata yield
Their relics of the wondrous former times;
Philanthropy seeks the jurassic field
And brings us treasures from cretaceous climes.
Dinoceras, megalosauri, too,
Now take the place of gifts of books and bricks,
And grateful are the happy people who
Receive a mounted archæopteryx.

W. D. N.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1905: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

PRINCE ROBERT of Bourbon, infant of Spain and ex-sovereign duke of Parma, has just been presented by his consort with his twenty-first child, and as far as the number of his legitimate offspring is concerned may be regarded as the patriarch of European royalty. He has been twice married. His first wife, Princess Marie of Naples, left him with nine children and his second wife, the Infanta Marie Antonio of Portugal, has just given birth to her twelfth child. The duke's eldest daughter married Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, by whom she had four children before she died, and her brother, Prince Elias of Bourbon-Parma, married to the Archduchess Marie of Austria, has a little girl, so that there are all told five grandchildren in addition to the twenty-one sons and daughters of Parma's duke, the most reactionary and narrow minded of all the scions of old world royalty.

The duke succeeded to the throne of Parma on the mysterious and unpunished assassination of his father in 1854, when he was but 6 years old, and five years later he was deprived of his crown, driven from his dominions, and forced to seek refuge in Switzerland by the war of 1859 between France and Sardinia on the one side and Austria on the other, which culminated in the duchy of Parma and the grand duchy of Tuscany being incorporated into what is now known as the kingdom of Italy.

The duke of Parma has since been permitted to return to Italy, but makes his home in Austria, where he is accorded all the prerogatives and immunities of a prince of the blood and treated with the utmost distinction and consideration. He is colossally rich and inherited the major portion of the fortune of his uncle and aunt, the late Comte and Countess de Chambord, as well as the superb château of Chambord in France, which, formerly a royal residence, had been repurchased by the royalists of France and presented by them as a token of their loyalty and affection to the Count de Chambord, in whose favor King Charles X. had abdicated the throne of France in 1830, and who reigned for the brief spell of forty-eight hours as King Henry V. of France.

Through the death of his grandfather young Stephen d'Audiffret, just 23 years of age, becomes Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, and as he is unmarried and rich, likewise good looking, his name deserves to be noted as that of an eligible matrimonial partie. He lost his father last year in an automobile accident. The dukedom is of relatively modern creation, although the family of Audiffret is an ancient one. It is of Italian origin and settled in the Cevennes-Alpes in the thirteenth century. The father of the late duke bore the title of Comte d'Audiffret, held the lucrative post of receiver general of taxes, and married the daughter of Stephen Augustin Pasquier, director general of the state tobacco monopoly, and younger brother of that Stephen Dennis Pasquier who was prefect of police during the reign of the first Napoleon, minister of state under King Louis XVIII. and King Charles X., and chancellor of the kingdom of France while Louis Philippe was on the throne. Napoleon had given him a baronetcy, King Louis XVIII. made him a peer of France, and Louis Philippe transformed him into Duke Pasquier. He died in 1863, and in accordance with the terms of the patent of his dukedom the latter passed to his grand-nephew and adopted son, Count Gaston d'Audiffret, who assumed the title of Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier. I should add that, although the Pasquiers received a barony from the first Napoleon, yet they had been ennobled by the kings of France as far back as the end of the seventeenth century, when one of their number, Stephen Pasquier, was auditor general of the realm.

The late duke was a learned man, a member of the academy, and during the first three years of the present republic played a quite important political rôle, presiding in turn over the chamber of deputies and senate. Although he owed his dukedom to the house of Orleans, yet he never managed to get along well with the Orleans pretenders, and his relations with the present duke of Orleans were even still more strained than they were with the late Count de Paris. The latter was often in the habit of sneering at the old duke and of ridiculing him for what he was pleased to describe as his narrowness of mind and for his avarice—that is to say, his refusal to contribute largely to the Orleanist cause. On the other hand the old duke was equally open in expressing his dissatisfaction with the late Comte de Paris and with the latter's son, the present pretender, declaring that he preferred on the whole a republican form of government to monarchy in the person of such men. He was more dreaded than popular in the great world at Paris on account of the bitterness of his tongue and of his pen.

Prime Minister Rouvier, who has assumed for the nonce direction of the foreign relations in France in the place of Delcassé, is above everything else a financier, and considers that the most important of all the tasks that confront the French government is the reorganization of the national finances, which stand in urgent need thereof, owing to the fact that the limit of taxation has been reached and that the annual expenses far exceed the annual revenue, building up a national debt of the most alarming proportions. As long as Rouvier remains at the head of affairs everything relating not merely to the domestic but likewise to the foreign policy of France will be subordinated to this consideration, and since from an economic point of view a war with Germany would be altogether disastrous to French trade, industry, and finance, Rouvier will go far out of his way to avoid it, much farther, indeed, than M. Delcassé was prepared to go. That is why the fall of Delcassé is hailed with so much satisfaction at Berlin, where it is realized that for the sake of peace Rouvier will be much more amenable to Germany's views and demands than Delcassé.

The change is further satisfactory to Germany in that it loosens the bonds of the understanding between England and France, which was a creation of Delcassé. Next to Rouvier the most influential man in the present French cabinet is Etienne, who for the last quarter of a century has been the leader of that particular element in French political life which is committed to opposing and combating British interests in Africa and Asia.

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker, whose new comedy, "The Courage of Silence," now being played to crowded houses in London, is to be produced in America shortly, is a daughter of that celebrated man of letters so widely known in the United States, first as Monckton Milnes and afterwards as Lord Houghton. Lord Houghton was a frequent visitor to this country, spent much of his time here, and, during his lifetime, there were few men eminent in the political, social, literary, and scientific world of America with whom he did not possess either personal acquaintance or friendship.

Mrs. Henniker has inherited many of her father's gifts, has published a good deal of verse and several novels, the first of which, "Sir George," had the good fortune to secure a warm eulogy from the late Mr. Gladstone. She has likewise been president of the Women Journalists' association of England. While her brother, the earl of Crewe, was viceroy of Ireland she acted as hostess for him at Dublin castle. He was a widower at the time and it was not until after the conclusion of his term of office that he married Lord Rosebery's daughter. Mrs. Henniker's husband, a guardsman, who served with distinction in South Africa, is now a general on the staff and a younger brother of the late Lord Henniker, a Suffolk peer, who died as governor of the Isle of Man.

Strictly speaking the family's name is Henniker Major and is descended from Sir John Major, who was created a baronet in the middle of the eighteenth century, with remainder to his son-in-law, John Henniker, the husband of his eldest daughter. John Henniker was a merchant who acquired great wealth in the trade with Russia and was before his death elevated to the peerage of Ireland as Lord Henniker. The present Lord Henniker is an officer in the army and unmarried.

Never Been There.

"Did you ever visit a crematory?" asked Mrs. Glenmore.

"No," answered Mrs. Nuritch. "I ain't interested in 'em. A lady from the country always supplies us with milk an' butter."—Detroit Tribune.

ADMIRAL DEWEY NOT "JEALOUS" OF TOGO DESPITE HASTY JUDGMENT OF CRITICS.

Victor of Manila Bay the Prey of Disingenuous Interviewers—All Who Know Him Acquit Him of Envy of the Great Japanese Sea Fighter.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—[Special.]—Somebody has interviewed Admiral Dewey again, or, what is more likely, has pretended that he did. This time he is made to say that he is glad Togo didn't make a perfectly clean sweep of the Russian fleet, since that would have eclipsed his own performance at Manila and Schley's subsequent achievement at Santiago.

The trouble with most of the industrious young gentlemen who report, or think they report, Dewey's utterances in the columns of the newspapers they represent is that they have not the faintest inkling of the man's character, habits of thought, or eccentricities of speech. The admiral is always approachable. He will stop on the street when accosted, talk in the most cordial and confidential manner with his interlocutor, and then, after the other has passed along, plaintively inquire:

"Who was that? I didn't remember him. Wonder if he is a reporter?"

When he is feeling well, Dewey fairly bubbles over with humor, of the dry, quizzical, unexpected variety. Strangers frequently take him seriously when he is really playing on them, and, as he never knows—or cares—whether they are gossips, reporters, or just ordinary citizens, the world often hears the oddest versions of his views. In the club, at the festal board, among his familiar intimates, he is the most delightful of companions. There he is always understood, and by his friends and close acquaintances he is never misrepresented. It is a fact, however, that almost any one, with or without intention, can by a display of confidence and cordiality make Dewey believe that he has known him long and well, and engage him in the most unreserved and unguarded conversation. As open as the day, as unsuspicious as a child, with nothing to conceal, and having no thought or purpose of which he is ashamed, Dewey is the delight of honest and the prey of disingenuous interviewers at all times and in all places.

Recent Criticism Undeserved.

This alleged remark of his about Togo is a case in point. He may or may not have made it, but no one who knows him will believe for a moment that he spoke in the spirit I now see attributed to him by certain censorious newspapers. One of these, for example, says: "Such a comment is not at all creditable to him or to the American people. He ought to be above feeling that envy of small minds which would deny to others proper credit for brave deeds," etc., etc. Another hurls things at Dewey, thus:

"At Santiago four Spanish cruisers and two destroyers were shot to pieces by a number of battleships and cruisers. At Manila Dewey helped to sink a rattletrap collection of more or less antiquated vessels, some of which the Spaniards sunk themselves. The odds were all in his favor, though his bravery in facing the torpedo strewn channel and making the attack with his own unarmored cruisers has rightly received its reward. But to compare his achievement with Togo's is like comparing the taking of Santiago with Gettysburg. As Togo signaled, the Japanese empire was at stake. Had Dewey been defeated nothing worse would have happened than our being spared the Philippine incubus."

And this is taken up by Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart with sympathetic barks.

Dewey's Task at Manila.

The simple truth of the matter is that it has never entered Dewey's mind to harbor jealousy of Togo. He was sent to Manila to attack and, if possible, to destroy the Spanish fleet. He went there and did as he was told. Maybe it was "a rattletrap collection of more or less antiquated vessels," but he didn't know that. Nobody excepting the Spaniards on board them suspected it, for Spain was credited by the outside world at that time with formidable naval strength. Even the Madrid government nursed that fond delusion.

Moreover, in addition to the ships the Spaniards had forts and land batteries supposed on every hand to be powerful, and it must be kept in mind that, against this, Dewey had not a single battleship and only one or two cruisers of really serious capacity.

Most important of all, however, is the consideration that Dewey had to take the offensive. He had to fight where the Spaniards chose; to enter a strange harbor, attack the enemy on grounds of his own selection, run all the risk of mines, traps, torpedoes, etc., and this many thousands of miles distant from any port of refuge in case of a disaster.

Of course there is no comparison between Togo's and Dewey's performances. At every point and in every detail that goes to make up a naval problem, Togo had all the advantages, and Deway carried all the handicaps. There is no conceivable provocation for any jealousy on Dewey's part—though he would be the last man in the world to succumb to it. Togo's position in the strait of Corea was much like that of the Spaniards in Manila harbor. He chose his ground and waited. The difference lies in the fact that the Japanese won and the Spaniards lost. But Dewey's case is essentially and absolutely unlike that of Togo's. There is not a single aspect in which the two can be compared.

The incident is chiefly interesting, however, as illustrating the reckless fluency with which Admiral Dewey is quoted by Tom, Dick, and Harry, and the unpleasant light in which he can be put by cynical or hostile commentators.

Desertions from the Service.

While I am discussing naval men and things, it may be just as well to say a word anent the absurd gossip now prevalent in connection with alleged desertions from the service. As regards the number of these desertions I shall say nothing now, except that it is greatly exaggerated. But when learned editors get up on their hind legs and mournfully declare that our jackies are leaving the navy because they cannot get enough to eat, or cannot get it properly prepared, I am moved to wonder at the quality and quantity of misinformation honest men are capable of assimilating.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. The men are fed far better and more plentifully, in much greater variety and abundance, than the average citizen on land—even those who have comfortable homes of their own and earn most desirable salaries. No sailormen in the world live one-half as luxuriously. And if the newspaper writers of our free and happy land would get the facts for themselves, instead of accepting as gospel truth the irresponsible stories of deserters and delinquents, they would steer clear of a vast amount of mischief and injustice. I assert with confidence and sure knowledge that, if the ordinary inns, restaurants, hotels and dining cars which one encounters in his travels were at all times equal, in material and cuisine, to the forecastle messes of our navy the sum of human health and happiness would be tremendously increased.

Where Canteen Is Needed.

My own opinion—formed, of course, upon that of experienced naval officers—is that the ferment of disaffection was originally stimulated by the abolition of the ship's canteen, or the system the term represents. The men were much more thoroughly contented then—although not by any means so well fed—than they ever have been since. They had their beer at meals, and otherwise, in reason, and felt comparatively satisfied. Under the new and, of course, more virtuous dispensation their evil natures have been aroused, and so it happens that they have improved every shore leave to get completely and permanently drunk.

The defect in the temperance movement is that it takes no account of human weaknesses and fallibilities. Its philosophy was satisfied with the prohibition of beer, etc., on board ship. That philosophy stopped short of the degraded carouse ashore, the crime, the slum riot, the prison, the hospital, the madhouse. It was a question of morality on the surface and the triumph of academic exaltation. But the discontent was magnified, and now we are told that wholesale desertion is its fruit. One thing is sure, however. The men are not deserting because of insufficient or unacceptable food. Upon that point there can be no sort of doubt.

They Do Differently in Naples.

Braided gross or tow is placed by the door of a cigar shop; or if there happens to be a broken pane of glass, it is poked through there. It is set on fire early in the morning and smolders all day long. Any one who wants to light a cigar or cigaret, stops, uses this fire, drops it, passes on, and has saved a match.

* * *

Salt fish that has been well soaked is carried through the streets on little donkey drays, each piece of perhaps twelve inches long and four wide, doubled together, and in the fold is stuck a spray of bright gilliflowers. Each piece is entirely separated from any other.

* * *

Men's vests are open in the back to the shoulders to permit of free use of arms and body.

* * *

Horses are fed almost entirely with dried carob roots, sold by the peasants in small bunches on the streets. When waiting for a fare, the coachman feeds it to his horse by the mouthful.

* * *

If a lodging house remains empty a priest is called in to bless it. He passes with his sacristan, who carries holy water in a crucible, into every room, making everywhere and over each one the sign of the cross, sprinkling all with holy water, saying meanwhile a prayer. Every person drops a piece of money into the holy water, and the money is used by the church.

* * *

Knitting is done by curved wire needles, the right one always slipped into a sheath that is fastened to the waist.

* * *

Street sweepers' brooms are of brush, short on one side, long on the other.

* * *

Stockings are worn rarely. When the women are clad in colors everything matches, their dresses and petticoats are always full and exceedingly short. If in mourning, everything is jet black.

* * *

Nearly all Neapolitans wear gloves. The boys invariably do. Their trousers are made with wide waistbands, which are laced together in the back with ribbons. They are almost always clothed in black.

* * *

Chestnuts are strung on strings which are attached to a long pole, sold by the string or a part thereof. Roasted ones are stuck on wires sticking out in different lengths from a board like bristles from the back of a hairbrush.

* * *

Washing is done in any old tub, barrel, or dish and generally outside of the house, and by the amount of water used one would judge it to be scarce. Instead of a board a broad stone is used, supported by one stick underneath and the edge of the tub. Water is cold, and the clothes are hung out to dry in every conceivable place. I saw some towels hung out of a window in the palace. No clothespins are used. When one can afford it rings are strung on to the line, otherwise strings are tied to strings, to which a double piece of short string is tied, one corner of the article to be dried is slipped into this and never becomes loose.

* * *

Dresses and petticoats that have been to the laundry are never folded but carried home without being covered, dangling from the fingers. Also articles from the dye houses or cleansers, returned in the same exposed manner hanging on forms. In a window full of beautiful samples of toilet articles, soaps, powders, and perfumeries, I saw about half a dozen pairs of our common rubber shoes—a queer contrast.

* * *

Cooking is done anywhere and anyhow; beside and outside; on sheet iron stoves, on tin boxes, in stone jars, or in clay baked earth. Here a cobbler sits from early to late, out on a corner of a sidewalk near a public "Latrina," to which he attends whenever necessary; when not, he mends; also makes shoes. Near him is a granite arrangement where he cooks his meals. It is about one foot high, square, and open at the top, with space deep enough for some charcoal. Below the coals is a grate. On one side at the bottom is an opening for draft, and a savory smell always arises from a little black pot, if one passes there at noon or toward the evening. I saw a stove, and a woman busy cooking out on a balcony, with about six feet of stovepipe braced against the railing.

* * *

People who

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MISS FLORENCE FLANNERY TO BE MARRIED THIS EVENING.

Her Wedding to Mr. Howard Wolverton to Take Place in Church of the Atonement — Engagement Is Announced of Mr. Walter Chapman to Miss Florence Katherine Morritt of Rokeby Park, England — Ashland Club to Give Outing.

The marriage of Miss Florence Flannery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Flannery of Wheaton, Ill., to Mr. Howard Arthur Wolverton will take place this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Church of the Atonement, Edgewater. The Rev. Charles E. Deuel will perform the ceremony. Mrs. John Flannery Jr. will attend as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Dorothy Wrigley, Miss Letitia Kee, Miss Alice Houghton of South Bend, and Miss Dorothy Alness of St. Paul. Mr. Earl Wolverton will act as best man, and the ushers will be Mr. John Flannery Jr., Mr. Harry Johnson of South Bend, Mr. Ezra Taylor of Chicago. Mr. Nelson Riley of South Bend will be master of ceremonies, and little Roy Flannery, the nephew of the bride, will be ring bearer.

The bride will wear white liberty satin trimmed with rose point lace and pearls. Her veil will be of tulle and she will carry a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor will be dressed in pink silk net and will carry white roses. The maids will wear white embroidered net, the bodices to be décolleté and to have pink girdles. They will also wear court veils, and carry Mme. Chatney roses. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. D. Franklin Flannery, 2941 Kenmore avenue, Edgewater.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton will take an extensive wedding journey, and will be at home after Sept. 1 at 115 East South street, South Bend, Ind.

A wedding of interest to a large circle of friends in Chicago will take place this afternoon in Wayne, Ill., when Miss Julia Bernice Dunham will be married to Mr. Charles Cameron West, son of Mrs. John West, 517 Division street, Chicago. The wedding will be celebrated at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wirth Stewart Dunham, brother and sister-in-law of the bride. Miss Belle Dunham will be the bride's only attendant, the groom to have Mr. George Wienhoeber of Chicago as best man. Mr. Marshall Clark and Mr. Morris Ebersole will act as ushers. After the ceremony a reception will be held, and later there will be a supper and dance. After July 10 Mr. and Mrs. West will be at home at Manitowoc, Wis.

Miss Evangelia Hawley Waller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Waller of River Forest, Ill., will be married to Mr. Charles Mulford Connell this evening at 8 o'clock at the family residence. A special train for Chicago guests will leave the Northwestern station at 7 o'clock.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Walter A. Chapman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Chapman of Chicago, to Miss Florence Katherine Morritt, second daughter of the late Robert Ambrose Morritt of Rokeby Park, Yorkshire, England.

Dr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Wightman, 5319 Jefferson avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Norma Blanche, to Mr. Frank Richards Young, 174 Cornwood boulevard. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Mrs. John Hanna will give a dance next Friday evening for her daughter, Elizabeth, at Rosd'a End, Lake Forest. The hour will be 9 o'clock.

Mrs. J. Edmund Holland, 352 Ontario street, entertained forty young women yesterday at a linen shower for Miss Anne Isabel Shay, whose marriage to Mr. William Oliver Logan will take place next Wednesday afternoon.

The Ashland club will give its ninth annual outing Saturday of next week, the club members to spend the day at Lake Geneva. The start will be made at 7:45 o'clock in the morning, while a second train will run at 2:30 o'clock. The day will be spent enjoying boating, athletic contests, dining, and dancing.

The ride to bounds at Lake Forest this afternoon promises to be the most interesting of the season. It is said that over fifty riders will take part. The start will be made from the Onwentsia club at 3:30 o'clock. In the evening there will be the usual hunt dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Leicht and son, also Mrs. Leicht's mother, Mrs. F. Madlener, 17 Lake View avenue, will leave today for New York, whence they sail on Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Europe. They will go to the North Cape, and later to Switzerland, and then will make an automobile tour of France. They will not return home until the first week in October.

Mrs. Laurin H. Turner and Miss Turner, 605 Washington avenue, who spent the last six months abroad, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner are at the Virginia hotel, expecting to remain in town until Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Hamburger and Miss Nellie Hamburger leave today for a tour of Europe. They will be gone five months.

TELLS OF CHANGES AT RUSH.

Official Statement Issued Concerning Work of Dr. Senn and Dr. John B. Murphy.

An official statement was issued yesterday by Rush Medical college regarding recent changes in its faculty. The statement says:

"Dr. Nicholas Senn remains at the head of the surgical department of Rush and will have entire charge of the clinical teaching of surgery during the fall quarter. Dr. Senn has also been elected professor of surgery in the University of Chicago and will lecture to the medical class at the university.

"Dr. John B. Murphy has been elected professor of surgery in Rush, and, with Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, will have charge of the administrative details of the department of surgery and will conduct the clinical teaching of surgery during the remainder of the year."

SEEK TO FORCE SURRENDER.

Union Traction Receivers After Stock Held by Executors of Estate of Jesse Spalding.

The Chicago Union Traction company began suit yesterday to compel the executors of the estate of Jesse Spalding, once president of the company, to surrender 7,300 shares of stock in the Chicago Passenger railway.

When the Chicago Passenger property was leased to the West Division company in 1887 there was included, it is said, the stock in dispute. This is alleged to have later passed to the West Chicago street railroad company and upon organization of the Union Traction company to the latter in 1899.

Spalding, as president of the Union Traction company, is asserted to have taken the stock to hold as trustee, the certificate being made in his name.

Women of U. D. C. to Meet.

The Chicago chapter, U. D. C., will hold its next meeting next Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Roberts, 2032 Michigan avenue.

Improved Chicago and New York Passenger Service Over Pennsylvania Short Line.

On and after Sunday next, June 11, the Pennsylvania Short Line will run its New York trains from Chicago as follows:

"The New York Special" leaves 8 a. m., arrives New York 8:15 a. m. Time, 23 hours and 15 minutes. Extra fare, $5.

"The Keystone Express" leaves 10:05 a. m., arrives New York 3 p. m. Time, 28 hours. Differential fare train.

"The Manhattan Limited" leaves 11 a. m., arrives New York 12 o'clock noon. Time, 24 hours. Extra fare, $4.

"The Pennsylvania Special" leaves 2:45 p. m., arrives New York 9:45 a. m. Time, 18 hours. Extra fare, $10.

"The Atlantic Express" leaves 3:15 p. m., arrives New York 8:15 p. m. Time, 28 hours. No extra fare.

"The Pennsylvania Limited" leaves 5:30 p. m., arrives New York 5:30 p. m. Time, 23 hours. Extra fare, $5.

Pennsylvania Short Line ticket office, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

Among the New Books.

NEWS AND REVIEWS.

MORE OF WAGNER'S LOVE LETTERS

Reviewed by Jeannette L. Gilder, Editor of the Critic.

THOSE of us who do not read German with facility have been waiting impatiently for the English translation of the "LETTERS OF RICHARD WAGNER TO MATHILDE WESENDONCK," which are now offered to the American public over the imprint of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. William Ashton Ellis has translated the letters, which, in German and later in French, have made their way in fragments across the ocean. Now we have them in their entirety, and no lover of the greatest modern master of music should fail to read them. In all of Wagner's writings we become intimate with him; we see him as he saw himself; he dipped his pen into his heart and wrote.

The introduction to these letters is a letter from Wagner to his sister, Clara Wolfram, dated August, 1858, some seven years after his acquaintance with the Wesendoncks began. I may say parenthetically that Otto Wesendonck, the husband of Mathilde, was in Germany as the representative of a large New York manufacturing house. It was in 1851, at Zurich, that Wagner met the Wesendoncks. He was then writing the "Ring des Nibelungen," but it was not until two years later that he formed an intimate friendship with the family—as intimate with the husband apparently as with the wife. The friendship began innocently enough, but it became an absorbing passion before long.

To return to the introductory letter. It should be remembered that Wagner was married at this time to his first wife, Minna Planer. She was an actress, playing at a theater at Magdeburg, when Wagner met her and married her. He was 21 and she 25, and trouble between them seems to have commenced almost immediately. The letter to his sister was written in August, 1858, and is devoted entirely to his relations with and feeling towards Mme. Wesendonck.

"What for six years past has supported, comforted, and strengthened me withal to stay by Minna's side, despite the enormous differences of our character and disposition, is the love of that young gentlewoman [Mme. Wesendonck], who at first and for long approached me shyly, diffidently, hesitant, and timid, but thereafter more and more decidedly and surely." She was married and there could be no talk of a union between them. "Our deep attachment took that wistful character which holds all base and vulgar thoughts aloof, and discerns its only source of gladness in the welfare of each other."

The sentiment that existed between Wagner and Mme. Wesendonck was, naturally, as evident to the lady's husband as it was to her friends. She, however, concealed nothing from him, but "courageously" told him just how she felt towards their friend. It was, writes Wagner, only natural that, in view of his wife's outspokenness to him," he should "fall into increasing jealousy; but her grandeur has consisted in this—that, always keeping her husband informed about her heart, she gradually attuned him even to the fullest resignation toward her."

Wesendonck seems to have accepted his "renunciant position." "Thus, whereas he was consumed with jealousy himself, she was able so to interest him in me again that—as you are aware—he oftentimes assisted me; and when it became at last a question of procuring me a little house with garden after my own wish it was she who, by dint of the most unheard of battles, won him round to buy for me the pretty premises beside his own." Wagner was not to know of the jealousy that might be consuming the husband: "Not a black look was to enlighten me, not a hair of my head to be touched—serene and cloudless should the sky envault me, soft and yielding be my every tread. This the unparalleled result of this purest, noblest woman's splendid love."

This love of Mme. Wesendonck and Wagner was up to the present time unspoken, but finally "cast aside its veil when I penned the poem of my Tristan just a year ago and gave it to her. Then for the first time did she lose her self-control and confess to me that she must die! Reflect, dear sister, what this love must have meant to me, after a life of toils and sufferings, of sacrifices and commotions, such as mine! Yet we recognized forthwith that any union between us could not be so much as thought of, and were accordingly resigned; renouncing every selfish wish, we suffered, endured, but—loved each other!"

Frau Minna, to whom no confidences had been given, "with shrewd feminine instinct" seemed to understand what was going on; she showed some jealousy, yet—

She tolerated our companionship—which, on its side, never violated morals, but simply aimed at consciousness that we were in each other's presence. Consequently, I assumed Minna to be sensible enough to comprehend that there was strictly nothing here for her to fear, since an alliance was not to be dreamed of between us, and, therefore, that forbearance was her best and most advisable resource. Well, I have had to learn that I had probably deceived myself in that respect; chatter reached my ears, and finally she so far lost her senses as to intercept a letter from myself and—break it open. That letter, if she had been in anything like a position to understand it, might really have afforded her the completest reassurance she could wish, for our resignation formed its theme as well; but she went by nothing save the endearing expressions, and lost her head. She came up to me raving, and thus compelled me calmly to explain to her precisely how things stood, that she had brought misfortune on herself when she opened such a letter, and that if she did not know how to contain herself, we two must part. On the last point we were both agreed, I tranquilly, she passionately. Next day, however, I felt sorry for her. I went to her and said, "Minna, you are ill; get well first, and let us have another talk then." We arranged a plan of a (medical) cure, and she seemed to quiet down again. As the day of departure for the place of cure drew near, she insisted upon speaking to the Wesendonck first. I finally forbade her to. Everything depended on my making Minna gradually acquainted with the character of my relations to that lady, and thus convincing her that there was nothing at all to be feared for the continuance of our wedded life, wherefore she simply ought to behave wisely, sensibly, and nobly, abjure all foolish thoughts of vengeance, and avoid any manner of fuss; which she promised me at last. She could not hold her peace, however. She went across, behind my back, and—doubtless without realising it herself—affronted the gentle soul most grossly; after she had told her, "Were I an ordinary woman I should take this letter to your husband," there was nothing else for the Wesendonck—who was conscious of having never kept a secret from her husband (which a woman like Minna, of course, can't comprehend!)—but to inform him at once of this scene and its cause. Herewith, then, had the delicacy and purity of our relations been invaded in a coarse and vulgar way, and many a thing must alter. Not for a long time could I succeed in making it clear to my lady friend that the highness and unselfishness of such relations, as subsisted between us, made them forever impossible of explanation to a nature like my wife's; for I was silenced by her grave reproach that I had omitted this, whereas she had always had her husband for her confidant.

In the meantime Minna's health broke down and Wagner sent her to a health resort and himself broke off association with the Wesendoncks while his wife was away. He also "tried every possible means of bringing her her and her time of life; in vain!" Minna, it seemed, was "incapable of comprehending what an unhappy wedlock ours has ever been." Her husband felt that she lost a finer opportunity of showing herself worthy to be his wife by countenancing his affair with Mme. Wesendonck. "I lay within her hand to prove if she truly loved me; but she does not even understand what such true love is, and her rage transports her over all."

The main part of this book is given up to Wagner's diaries and letters. From time to time he separated himself from Mme. Wesendonck, but wrote her most impassioned letters. Here is part of one from Zurich:

"When a month had gone by I told thy husband my resolve to break off personal commune with you—I had given thee up, albeit I was not yet altogether whole in that. For I merely felt that nothing save total separation, or a total union, could secure our love against the terrible collisions to which we had seen it exposed in these latter times. Thus the sense of the necessity of our parting was haunted by the possibility—present to the mind, if not to the will—of union. In that still lay a racking suspense, which neither of us could bear. I approached thee, and clear as day it stood before us that that other possibility involved a crime which could not be so much as thought of."

Apparently his diaries were intended for her reading, because they seem to be addressed to her. In his Venice diary he writes:

"To save thee to me, means to save me to my art. With it—to live for thy consolement; that is my mission, that fits with my nature, my fate, my will—my love. Thou am I thine; thus, too shalt thou get well through me! Here will the Tristan be completed—a defiance to all the raging of the world. And with that, and I may, shall I return to see thee, comfort thee, to make thee happy; there looms my fairest, my most sacred wish. So be it! Sir Tristan, Lady Isolde, help me, help my angel! Here shall your wounds cease bleeding, here shall they heal and close. From here shall the world once learn the sublime and noble stress of highest love, the plaints of agonising joy. And august as a god, serene and hale, shalt thou then behold me back, thy lowly friend!

The entry in the Venice diary, Sept. 18, would seem to show that their love had not always been on the high ideal plane of which he writes to his sister:

A year gone by today I finished the poem of Tristan and brought thee its last act, thou led'st me to the chair before the sofa, placedst thy arm around me and kissed me and saidst: "I no more have a wish."

On this day, at this hour, was I born anew. To then was my before life; from then began my after life; in that wondrous instant alone did I live. Thou know'st how I spent it. In no turmoil of intoxication; but solemnly, profoundly penetrated by a soothing warmth, free as if looking on eternity—I had been painfully, but more and more definitely, detaching myself from the world; all had turned to negation in me, to warding off. Painful was even my artistry; for it was a longing, an unstilled longing, to find for that negation, that warding off—the positive, affirmative, self-wedding to me. That instant gave it me, with so infallible a certitude that a hallowed standstill came o'er me. A gracious woman, shy and diffident, had taken heart to cast herself into a sea of griefs and sorrows, to shape for me that precious instant when she said: "I love thee." Thus didst thou vow thyself to death, to give me life; thus did I receive thy life, thenceforward from the world to part with thee, to suffer with thee, die with thee. At once the spell of longing was dissolved. And this one thing thou knowest, too, that ne'er since might come to us; even thyself might'st be swept by an eddy of passion; but I, thou know'st, remained ever the same; never, by never so awful a moment, could my love to thee be reft of its fragrance, were it but of one minutest film. All bitterness had vanished from me; I might mistake, feel pained or tortured, but ever it stayed clear as day to me that thy love was my highest possession, and without it my existence must be a contradiction of itself.

Thanks to thee, thou gracious, loving angel!

Wagner's appreciation of his Tristan seems to be that of the public. He writes in his diary:

"I'm in the second act still, but—what music it's becoming! I could work my whole life long at this music alone. O, it grows deep and fair, and the sublimest marvels fit so supply to the sense. I have never made a thing like this! But I also am melting away in this music; I'll hear of no more when it's finished. In it will I live for aye, and with me——"

After the episode of the kiss Mme. Wesendonck was overcome with remorse and melancholy, and in her unhappiness she wrote some poems, which she sent to Wagner and which he set to music "for a woman's voice." And the melody of this music served as the theme for the love duet in the second act of Tristan.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

BRIEFS ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

Mr. Ringwalt's Little Book Will Find Many Waiting for It.

Ralph Curtis Ringwalt of the New York bar has written a little book which we fancy will find many waiting for it. It is "BRIEFS ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS," a series of argumentative briefs and lists of references on twenty-five of the most important topics of discussion at the present time.

Each brief is prefaced with a concise proposition stating the question for discussion. The importance of the subject is then brought out in a few short paragraphs, as well as what material facts are conceded by both sides, and what the chief points at issue are.

After this comes the brief itself, and a discussion of the issues from each side. A list of references is prefixed to each main division of the brief. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

MUNSTERBERG'S ETERNAL LIFE.

Reviewed by Ella W. Peattie.

SOMETHING as Tennyson approached the questions of death and the survival of consciousness after death in "In Memoriam," Prof. Hugo Munsterberg has approached the same subject in his essay, "THE ETERNAL LIFE," issued from the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Tennyson has been stirred to poignant curiosity as to the future state of the individual by the loss of the incomparable Hallam. Munsterberg is moved to a similar melancholy inquisitiveness by the loss—hypothetical or otherwise—of a friend, and with a third friend sits down after the desolate burial on a winter's day to talk pro and con about the chances of the continuation of the spirit of the dead man. Munsterberg explains himself to his friend, who is a believer in immortality according to the Christian conception of that belief. Munsterberg confesses that he is a man of science, that it is his passion and his delight to throw his energy into the search for the laws which control the universe of matter and the life of the mind, and he adds: "Science does not mean to me the answer to questions of curiosity; it is not to me a mass of disconnected information, but the certainty that there is no change in this universe, no motion of an atom, and no sensation in consciousness which does not come and go absolutely in accordance with natural laws—the certainty that nothing can exist outside of the gigantic mechanism of causes and effects. Necessity moves the stars in the sky, and necessity moves the emotions in my mind. No miracle can break these laws, can push a single molecule from its path, or create a sensation in the mind, when the body does not work, when the brain no longer functions."

This is his first word, but his last one is an attempt to justify himself to his friend. "Metaphysical dreams and doubtful speculations," he insists, "cannot help us when we seek convictions on which we are to base all that is valuable in life. The more we separate our life of idealistic belief from the practical reality between morning and evening, the more we deprive our daily life of its inner dignity and force it to the superficial hopes of an external hereafter." He enters then upon an exposition of the significance of will and its continuity, calling attention to the indefinite and probable eternal prolongation of the wills of the mightiest among men.

"Each one of us," he says, "is more than merely an individual. The forms of the good, and the beautiful, and the true, and the religious are our own deepest aims and attitudes, but we will them not as individuals. They are our will acts only in so far as our consciousness is the overindividual consciousness, the oversoul. Its will attitudes working in us determine the constitution, and the meaning, and the value of the world which we as individuals find as given to us, and to whose laws and obligations we as personalities have to submit. In so far as we are such oversoul, our aim can never find complete satisfaction in any finite experience. Its completeness of realisation lies in the absolute totality of the world, to which every individual belongs through its particular intentions, but whose realisation endlessly transcends the aims of the individual."

We are that then—a realization—a medium for appreciation, for the continuation of will power. And the man who is dead is linked to the past, the future, the eternal now, by "the will of you, of me, of all who have been influenced by his will."

Prof. Munsterberg has performed his thankless task with dignity and sincerity. He has restrained the deep passion and yearning of the soul which Tennyson was unshamed to show—but which Tennyson might not have shown had he held a position at Harvard—and he has done his gravid best for the scientific attitude at its point of highest spiritual perception. The words of courage—for, though vague and abstract, they are indeed courageous—sink, somehow, into the consciousness, as stones fall into the sea—heavily, and to be seen no more. And over them ripples in the sun, and lashes in the storm, the fluid sea of Hope and Faith, which in its marvelous liquidity escapes the hand that would hold it. It is there, a spiritual fact as certainly as Lake Michigan, out there to our east, is a physical fact. We may fling as much solid matter in it as we will, and we do not diminish by one drop its abundance of its life giving waters. It is there, and when we will or must, we put our lips to its waters and find our thirst quenched.

It is not, perhaps, fair to reply to grave reasoning, with a symbol, however sincerely offered; but the fact of this resilient quality of the mind, which leaps from the abstract to the concrete hope, is not a symbol but a fact, albeit a spiritual one.

Amélie Rives—the Princess Troubetzkoy—has undertaken a poem entitled "SELEINE." It is in narrative form, in richly decorated verse, laden with similes and allusions, the poetess has retold the old tale of Endymion, giving to Seléné the part of protagonist, and investing her with a rapturous psychology. The poem is in blank verse, the formal measure of which is broken here and there with a more lyrical rhythm where a song or chorus interrupts the narrative. The story is followed through all the confliction tumults of Seléné, the godness of chastity, to the hour when, resisting no longer, she flies to Endymion.

"Al me! Who draweth me? I come! I come!
O pain delicious! O mysterious longing!
O hunger fierce, divine, as of a god.
Fire-born, for fire! Endymion, I come!"

A chorus of dryads and hamadryads chase Seléné as she sweeps, singing as she goes, from her high place in the solitary heavens to the green hills where Endymion dreams and waits.

The lines have poetical charm, but they are too bedizzened. Poetry is a high born dame of stately tread and noble loveliness, but Miss Rives' muse seems tricked out in flawed emerald and split pearls, in jade and filigree like the self-conscious beauty of the harem. She is fair—but there be fairer! Harper & Bros. publish the book, which is, indeed, dedicated to Mr. Henry Mills Alden, the editor of Harper's Magazine.

ELIA W. PEATTIE.

LIFE WORTH LIVING.

Thomas Dixon Jr. Describes His Ideal of Existence, but There Is a Return to the City.

Thomas Dixon Jr., the novelist, has been experiencing a "return to nature," and he has written "THE LIFE WORTH LIVING" to tell how it came about. After telling how he moved twelve times in eleven years in New York City and regretted it each time, he relates how he purchased an estate at Tidewater Va., in order to realize the dream of his life. The estate as described is certainly attractive, but Mr. Dixon's attempts to make it return an income on the investment have been disastrous failures and have cost him a small fortune.

The intangible revenue, however, the freedom, the delights of the country, the improved health of his family, the duck and brant hunting on Chesapeake bay, the joys of yachting; these he dilates on with enthusiasm, and the reader is prepared to believe that for a man who can afford it, this is a life worth living, indeed.

Just, however, as you become thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Dixon's point of view, he tells how things begin to pall on him and how he took a steamer for New York City again to lose himself in the roar and bustle of Madison square. (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.)

Story of the Welsh Revival.

"The Story of the Welsh Revival," with sketches of the young evangelist, Evan Roberts, who has been in a way the leader in this phenomenal movement, is given in the words of Dr. Campbell Morgan, W. T. Stead, and others, who speak of things as they saw them. (Fleming H. Revell company.)

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SELEE'S MEN WIN IN TENTH INNING.

Third Straight Victory Over the Bostons by a Score of 3 to 2.

WILLIS' SUPPORT WEAK.

Street Catches with Injured Hand; Zephyrs Field Sharply Behind Brown.

Selee's men had to work overtime to beat the crippled Bostonians yesterday in the third game of the series by a score of 3 to 2, and it was only a chapter of accidents which permitted them to finish one length in front in the last half of the tenth.

A bunch of stolen bases in the fourth followed an accidental hit by Maloney and an accident to Catcher Street, who had a finger knocked out by a foul tip, but had to stick to the game because Tenney did not have another backstop available, unless he donned the mask himself after many years. Street pluckily shut his teeth and caught the rest of the game practically with one hand out of commission, and any Zephyr who reached first alive ran around to third without much hindrance. This was how they won with four singles off Willis to Boston's nine with a total of twelve bases off Brown.

Mordecai kept the hits well scattered except in the second inning, and that fact, added to the swift support accorded him at all times, made it exceedingly difficult for the Beanseters to manufacture runspots. Three hits in the second gave them one tally, then the Zephyrs scratched their noses in front with two runs in the fourth, but the visitors tied it up in the eighth.

Deciding Tally Is Lucky.

Not until the tenth could the locals break it. Then they won out with an error, a steal, and Tesreau league hit, which Dolan just missed killing off. Lauterborn subbed for Wolverton at third on account of the latter's sickness, and led his team at bat with two singles and a double in four opportunities.

It was Lauterborn who started trouble in the second, after one was gone, with a single to center. Dolan's out advanced him to second, and he scored on Raymer's single to right, which Maloney fumbled in his effort to catch Lauterborn at the plate. Street beat out a hit to Evers back of second, but Raymer was held at third, and Willis fanned.

The Zephyrs could get only one man to first in three innings. In the fourth two men died, and then Maloney ducked a pitched ball which bit his bat and carromed off just inside the first base line, enabling Maloney to dash to first before Willis could reach the ball.

Street Is Crippled.

With Chance at bat, Street lost the use of his throwing hand, one of his fingers being put out of joint. Chance pulled it back into place, and after a short rest to ease the pain a bit, Street donned his armor again. Maloney stole second and third off the rest. Chance was passed, and stole second. Willis was saving his catcher as a possible pinch hitter, and gave Tinker one he liked. He lammed it over Abbatiechio's head for a single and two runs. Tinker stole second, but got too frisky down there and was caught off the bag by Willis' quick throw.

The game jogged along uneventfully until the eighth, when Brown passed Tenney after two were out and the Italian tied up the score with a triple swat through left center. Brown took no chances and struck out Delehanty. In Chicago's half Casey was passed with one out and started stealing, but Street had recovered from the use of his hand partially and beat Jimmy to second with the ball, only Raymer failed to hold it. Then, when Casey tried for third, he overran and was a dead one.

Fine Stop by Tinker.

Lauterborn opened the ninth with a clean double to center and reached third on Dolan's out, only to be cut off at the plate by Tinker's fine stop and throw of Raymer's grounder. That staved off defeat by the narrowest possible margin, and the visitors were held at bay until Chicago squeezed a tally home in the tenth. Abbatiechio dug the hole through which victory came by missing Maloney's grounder. He stole second in a jiffy and was sacrificed to third by Chance. Tinker popped out, but Evers' pop-up fell safely just inside the right foul line, barely out of Dolan's reach, scoring the much needed run. Score:

BOSTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Connell, cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	5	1	0	0	9	0	0
Abbatiechio, ss	4	0	1	2	1	0	1
Dolan, c	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Lauterborn, 3b	4	1	3	4	0	0	1
Dolan, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raymer, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Street, c	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Willis, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	39	2	7	9	18	6	2

*Winning run scored with two out.

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Schulte, lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Chance, 1b	3	1	0	0	11	0	0
Tinker, ss	4	1	0	1	1	2	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	3	0
Casey, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kling, c	3	0	0	0	5	2	0
Brown, p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	30	2	3	4	30	12	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Two base hit—Lauterborn. Three base hit—Abbatiechio. Struck out—By Brown, Willis, Street, Delehanty, Tenney; by Willis, Schulte, Evers, Slagle. Left on base—Chicago, 1; Boston, 7. Time—2:00. Umpire—Klem. Attendance—1,500.

Notes of the Zephyrs' Game.

Boston today for the last game of the series.

Yesterday's was the fourth straight victory for the Zephyrs, but they had an awful narrow escape.

Kling tried to unsettle Willis with a bluff to steal second in the fifth, but Vic turned and shot the ball to Tenney, catching Jimmy several feet off the bag.

Abbatiechio robbed Chance of a clean hit in the second by a one handed stab while on the dead run, scrabbling the ball in and had passed second base and retiring his man at first.

The game was started in a drizzling rain which played several encores during the afternoon, but not loudly enough to interfere with the proceedings otherwise than by keeping the ball slippery.

The rooters took back all the uncomplimentary things they had said about Street when he showed his nerve by finishing out the game after having a finger of his throwing hand demolished in the fourth.

Tinker's throw to the plate cutting off Lauterborn's run in the ninth saved the game. The ball came just right for Kling, but, at that, if Lauterborn had slid straight to the plate he might have been safe.

Evers made one of his famous one handed outs in the sixth when Abbatiechio tried to steal second. The throw was high, but Evers speared it, and with the same motion slapped it on to the runner, getting the decision.

Evers nearly forfeited the victory won by his single in the tenth. The ball struck fair before Evers reached it, and Umpire turned and started for the bench. Chance yelled at him, however, and made him touch first base. But for that the ball could have been thrown to first and Evers would have been out. That being the third out, Maloney's run could not have been scored, of course.

PIRATES SCORE A VICTORY.

Defeat New York Giants in Game in Which Four Pitchers Work by a Count of Twelve to Six.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 9.—Five hits and two bases on balls off Leever in the first inning took him off the rubber, and when McGinnity seemed about to duplicate Leever Matheweson was put in, but could not save the game. Score:

Pittsburg	AB	R	BH	TB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Wagner, ss	5	2	3	3	0	0	0	3	0
Clarke, lf	5	2	2	3	0	0	2	0	0
Beaumont, cf	5	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, 2b	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Howard, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	0	11	1	0
Ritchey, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Phelps, c	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Leever, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flaherty, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Willis, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Totals	39	9	9	13	0	1	*29	10	1

New York	AB	R	BH	TB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Donlin, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0
Browne, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	0	1	0	1	1	11	1	0
Dahlen, ss	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Devlin, 3b	3	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0
Gilbert, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Bowerman, c	3	2	2	3	0	0	5	0	0
McGinnity, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mathewson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	6	7	7	1	1	27	10	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R
Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	*3		12
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		6

Two base hits—Clymer, Wagner. Three base hit—Donlin. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Peitz. Stolen bases—Clarke, Dahlen, Devlin. Double plays—Ritchey-Wagner-Howard [2]; Dahlen (unassisted). Bases on balls—Off Leever, 2; off Phillippe, 2; off McGinnity, 1; off Matheson, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Matheson, 2. Passed ball—Peitz. Balk—Matheweson. Hits—Off Leever, 5 in one inning; off McGinnity, 3 in one-half inning. Time—2:00. Umpires—Johnstone and O'Day. Attendance—8,110.

Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 2.

St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—By hitting Taylor consecutively Philadelphia today won its third straight game from the Nationals by a score of 7 to 2. Sparks was effective until the ninth when a hit, an error, and an outfield fly netted two runs for the locals. Score:

St. Louis	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Shay, ss	0	1	5	0	0	0
Smith, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arndt, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	0	0	8	0	0
Clarke, cf	1	0	0	2	0	0
Dunleavy, rf	0	1	0	1	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	2	2	0	0
Wagner, c	0	0	0	6	0	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	2	2	8	27	9	1

Philadelphia	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	2	1	1	2	0	0
Wheeler, rf	2	1	1	2	0	0
Courtney, 3b	1	2	2	3	1	0
Titus, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	1	0	1	3	0
Dooin, c	0	1	1	5	0	0
Sparks, p	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	7	7	7	14	7	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7

Two base hit—Dunleavy. Three base hits—Thomas, Bransfield, Magee, Courtney. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Sparks. Double plays—Sparks-Doolin-Bransfield. Stolen bases—Titus, Courtney. Wild pitch—Taylor. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Sparks, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 7; by Sparks, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—1,200.

Cincinnati, 14; Brooklyn, 2.

Cincinnati, O., June 9.—Brooklyn made two hits and second two runs off Overall in the first inning. Thereafter only one hit was made off him. Cincinnati found Scanlon comparatively easy. He retired after the fifth in favor of Jones, who was unable to stop the locals. Both President Herrmann and Manager Hanlon denied the story that Hanlon would manage the Cincinnati team next season. Score:

Cincinnati	R	H	P	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	1	1	2	0
Barry, 1b	2	2	11	2	1
Dale, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Seymour, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss	4	2	1	1	0
Odwell, c	0	2	6	0	0
Bridwell, 3b	2	1	1	0	0
Phelps, c	0	1	8	0	0
Ewing, p	1	1	2	5	0
Totals	14	15	27	11	1

Brooklyn	R	H	P	A	E
Gesler, lb	1	2	8	1	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Bates, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Maloy, 2b	0	0	2	3	1
Jordan, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	7	2	0
Scanlon, p	0	0	0	2	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	3	24	12	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Cincinnati	2	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	—14	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	

Two base hit—Odwell. Three base hits—Barry, Sheckard, Seymour, Corcoran. Stolen bases—Corcoran (2), Barry, Ewing. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 2; off Scanlon, 3; off Jones, 2. Sacrifice hit—Bergen. Hit by pitched ball—By Jones, 1. Struck out—By Ewing, 2; by Scanlon, 2; by Jones, 2. Hits—Off Scanlon, 8 in five innings. Wild pitch—Scanlon. Time—2:00. Umpire—Bausewine. Attendance—1,800.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS NEW YORK

In Game Marked by Constant Wrangling Lajoie's Men Win 4 to 2—Three Players Ordered Off Field.

New York, June 9.—In a game marked by constant wrangling, Cleveland defeated New York today. In the fifth inning Umpire O'Loughlin ordered Joss, Buelow, and Griffith off the field, the first two for disputing decisions and Manager Griffith and Buelow, but for interference on the part of the other players, would have come to blows, and for this offense the local manager was sent off the field. Score:

New York	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kesler, rf	0	1	0	2	0	0
Doherty, lf	0	0	0	1	0	0
Williams, 2b	3	0	1	2	3	0
Conroy, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	0
Chase, 1b	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thielfeld, ss	0	0	1	0	1	0
Kleinow, c	0	1	5	0	0	0
Orth, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	3	10	8	4	0

Cleveland	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Hinchman, lf	1	0	0	2	0	0
Bay, cf	0	0	0	2	0	0
Flick, rf	0	1	0	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	0	2	4	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	0	1	2	0
Turner, ss	0	1	0	1	0	1
Bemis, ss	0	0	0	0	1	0
Buelow, c	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bemis, c	0	0	0	1	0	0
Joss, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rhoades, p	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	1	2	1	15	8	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Two base hits—Vinson [2]. Three base hit—Bradley. Home run—Rhoades. Sacrifice hit—Bay. Stolen bases—Williams, Lajoie, Elberfeld, Vinson, Lajoie, Bradley. Hits—Off Joss, 3; in four and a half innings. Bases on balls—Off Joss, 2; off Rhoades, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Joss, 1; by Rhoades, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 4; by Joss, 1; by Rhoades, 1. Passed balls—Kleinow, Bemis. Time—1:55. Umpire—O'Loughlin. Attendance—8,000.

Detroit, 7; Washington, 6.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—Detroit won today's game in the first inning by a base on balls and a sacrifice, followed by two singles. Up to the eighth inning the game apparently belonged to the local team, but Detroit's batting rally in that inning turned the tide. Schaefer was put out of the game for disputing a decision by the umpire. Manager Armour was ordered off the players' bench by Sheridan. Score:

Wash'ton.	R	H	P	A	E
Hill, 3b	1	2	6	1	0
Jones, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Miller, 2b	2	2	1	4	0
Anders'n, 1b	0	0	1	0	0
Hueisman, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Wood, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Casidy, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Kittredge, c	0	1	5	0	0
Patten, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	6	10	27	12	2

Detroit	R	H	P	A	E
Schaefer, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Cooley, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Crawford, lb	1	2	9	0	0
Crawford, 1b	1	1	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Mullen, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Drill, c	1	0	5	1	0
Killian, p	0	0	0	4	0
Donovan, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	7	8	*26	9	3

*Hueisman hit by batted ball.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	7

Two base hits—Kittredge (2), Cassidy, Hickman. Three base hits—Mullen, Cooley, Crawford, Killian. Stolen bases—Mullen, Anderson [2]. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Knoll, Cooley, Killian. Bases on balls—Off Patten, 4; off Killian, 4. Struck out—By Patten, 2; by Killian, 4. Time—2:16. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—3,563.

Boston, 7; St. Louis, 1.

Boston, Mass., June 9.—Boston won its third successive game from St. Louis today by a score of 7 to 1. Errors and bases on balls swelled Boston's score. Howell's home run into the new outfield bleachers, a one handed stop by Moran, and Collins' running catch were features. Weaver hurt a finger and Bugden replaced him. Score:

Boston	R	H	P	A	E
Selbach, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Parent, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Burkett, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Stahl, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Grime'w, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	1	4	3	0
Criger, c	1	1	4	1	0
Tannehill, p	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	4	7	27	12	1

St. Louis	R	H	P	A	E
Stone, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Moran, 2b	0	0	0	1	0
Weaver, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	12	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Weaver, c	0	0	4	2	0
Bugden, c	0	0	2	0	0
Howell, p	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	1	1	6	24	15

Boston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Sacrifice hit—Grimshaw. Home run—Howell. Stolen bases—Parent [2], Tannehill, Selbach, Collins, Ferris. Double play—Weaver-Gleason. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 6; off Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Howell, 6; by Tannehill, 5. Time—2:05. Umpire—Connolly. Attendance—6,445.

CHECK WADDELL'S WINNING STREAK

"Doc" White and the Sox Win Fourteen Inning Victory at Philadelphia.

DAVIS IS GOOD AND BAD.

Chicago Shortstop Gives Athletics Two Runs, but Bats In the Final Tally.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 9.—[Special.]—The White Sox and "Doc" White today gave Rube Waddell his first drubbing of the season, although it took fourteen innings to do it. Just to make things interesting, George Davis presented the Athletics two runs, making a tie with the tallies registered by the Chicagoans. Then, in the fourteenth round, as the sun was beginning to sink below the horizon, Davis bobbed up with a slashing double out in Topsy Hartzel's territory, bringing Fielder Jones over the counting station and winning the game for Chicago. The score was 3 to 2.

"Doc" White outpitched "Rube" from start to finish, and should have won his game within the regularly allotted time, but the combination of Davis' wild throw and Umpire Kelly was too much for him. Yet he was not to be denied, and finally his teammates came to his rescue. Only three hits were made off White in nine innings.

This victory again ties up the White Sox and Athletics in a deadlock for second place, just as they were the day the Chicago bunch came here. Each team won two games of the four in the series.

Umpire Kelly Out of Form.

Umpire Kelly had some more weird decisions to unload on the contending teams. This time he took the job of working on the bases, and, though he had his nose over several plays, he couldn't see what happened. The White Sox were so disgusted finally that they threw their gloves and caps in the air and fairly shouted, but he knew he was "off and he thought best to tolerate such actions. Even the fans yelled at him, his mistakes were so glaring.

Waddell had looked for an easy victory, and so told Connie Mack. Because the Athletics wanted the game badly and Mack believed Rube had the White Sox on his staff, the great side wheeler was chosen to do the twirling. But he went to the well once too often. In "Doc" White he more than met his match, and that wonderful record of ten straight victories and not a single defeat was shattered.

Throws Into the Bleachers.

George Davis handed the Athletics their first run by making a wild throw into the bleachers. In the second inning Lave Cross pushed an easy bounder directly at George, who handled it perfectly, but threw wild to first, the ball bounding through an open gate into the bleachers. Donohue recovered the ball from the crowd, returned it to White in the box, and he threw to Sullivan, who tagged the captain of the Athletics as he danced up to the plate, but Umpire McCarthy ruled it was not a blocked ball and permitted the run to count.

Rube held the White Sox at his mercy for four rounds, and then blew. Donohue's crack to right for a base opened the fifth session and gave Rube his start. Sullivan bunted and the big south paw fell all in a heap trying to pick it up. Seeing he hadn't a chance to get "Sully," he threw to second, but the ball bounded out to left and "Jiggs" raced home. Hartzel made a foolish attempt to get Donohue at the plate, the ball going wild and to the grand stand, letting Sullivan count. Rube began to work then, and "whiffed" Donohue and Tannehill. White's base hit put a hit to second, but Kelly called him out.

Another Wild Throw.

George Davis made a present to the locals of their second tally also by a throw almost identical with his first heave. Hoffman and Lord had been retired on strikes in the fifth when Schreck cut another easy one to short. Again Davis picked it up all right but threw wild to the bleachers. This time the ball bounded back and Schreck only reached second, but came home on Waddell's short single to right. He might have been cut off at the plate had Callahan handled the ball cleanly, but by the time he booted it around a bit slow footed Schreck had passed the pan.

Not until the fourteenth inning was there anything more doing on either side. Then Jones beat out a bunt, reached second on Callahan's out, and scored the winning run on Davis' long double to left.

It looked for a moment as if the Athletics were going to tie things game up again, for Hartzel led off with a double to left, but the next three were easy money. Score:

Chicago	R	H	P	A	E
Jones, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Holmes, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Callahan, rf	0	0	2	1	0
G. Davis, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Donohue, 1b	1	1	14	1	0
Sullivan, c	1	0	13	2	0
Dundon, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Patten[1], 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Tannehill, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	3	6	42	16	2

Philadelphia	R	H	P	A	E
Hartzel, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Knight, ss	0	0	4	8	0
H. Davis, 1b	0	1	22	0	0
Cole, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	5	0
Hoffman, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Lord, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Schreck, c	1	1	10	3	0
Waddell, p	0	1	0	5	2
Totals	2	5	42	20	3

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen base—Callahan. Two base hits—Holmes [2], G. Davis, Hartzel. Struck out—By Waddell, 11; by White, 12. Hits—Off Waddell, 1; off White, 2. Time—2:30. Umpires—McCarthy and Kelly.

Notes of the White Sox Game.

Callahan's steal of second in the twelfth was the only stolen base in the game.

Bases on balls were few and far between. White's first one was to Hartzel in the eighth and Waddell's to Callahan in the twelfth.

The White Sox were to have left here tonight for Washington, but the contest stretched over so much time they missed their train.

George Davis had an off day in his throwing. Not a single time did he get the ball to first without making Donohue stretch the limit.

When Waddell entered the park this afternoon he was asked if he was going to work. "No, I'm going to beat them. That's play for me," he said.

"Doc" White did something in the strikeout line himself, whiffing thirteen of Mack's sturdy collars. Lord and Hoffman were on his staff, Lord fanning four times and Hoffman three.

Umpire Kelly pulled off some grotesque decisions. In the ninth Callahan hit to Cross, whose throw pulled Harry Davis off the bag. Callahan was safe by a mile, but Kelly had called him out before he reached the bag and refused to change his decision. In the fourteenth Hartzel was caught off the base by a yard, but Kelly was blind again.

THREE EYES LEAGUE RESULTS.

Springfield Takes Last Game of the Series from Bloomington by Score of Seven to Two.

Springfield, Ill., June 9.—[Special.]—Springfield took the last game of the series from Bloomington today in easy fashion, making it two out of three.

Springfield	R	H	P	A	E
Lippert, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Jacobs, 3b	2	2	0	3	0
Wright, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Novacek, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Donnelly, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Schriver, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Ebright, 2b	2	1	3	3	0
Ludwig, c	1	1	9	0	0
Brittsan, p	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	7	8	27	9	0

Bloom'ton	R	H	P	A	E
Godwin, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Sass, rf	1	1	4	0	1
Herbert, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Connors, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Walters, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Snyder, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Smith, 1b	0	0	4	0	0
Donovan, c	0	1	7	0	1
Moore, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	1	5	24	10	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Springfield	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	—7	
Bloomington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	

Two base hits—Jacobs, Connors. Bases on balls—Off Moore, 3. Struck out—By Brittsen, 6; by Moore, 5. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance—634.

Decatur, 8; Peoria, 1.

Decatur	R	H	P	A	E
Bryatte, ss	0	0	4	2	0
McFarland, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Kole, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Donohue, 1b	1	1	14	1	0
Kuhn, 1b	1	1	1	0	0
Turtell, 3b	2	2	1	1	0
Gerlach, cf	1	2	2	0	0
O'Connor, c	2	4	7	1	0
Edwards, p	2	1	0	1	0
Totals	8	10	27	9	1

Peoria	R	H	P	A	E
Sage, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Symon, c	0	0	3	0	0
Nichol, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Lohman, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Shear, rf	0	0	1	0	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Shaffer, 3b	0	1	0	4	1
W'berger, p	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	1	1	24	13	4

Decatur	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	*—8
Peoria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

*Two base hits—Turtell, Edwards. Sacrifice hit—By Edwards, 7; by Weisenberger, 3. Bases on balls—Off Edwards, 1; off Weisenberger, 3. Double play—Kuhn-Bryatte. Time—1:40. Umpire—Weston.

Miscellaneous Games.

Leland Giants, 7; Mattoon, 1.
Dartmouth, 10; Columbia, 1.
La Crosse, 11; Oshkosh, 3.
Garrett, 11; Adrian, 6.
Hancock, 9; Soo, 0.

NASTY ROW AT WISCONSIN

FOOTBALL STARS SUSPENDED FOR NOT PAYING BOARD BILLS.

Findlay, Jones, Remp, and Clark Are Barred from College Because They Decline to Pay Amount Contracted at Training Table—Men Declare Former Manager Gave Them to Understand They Would Not Be "Troubled for Money."

Madison, Wis., June 9.—[Special.]—The prospects for a football team at the University of Wisconsin next fall were blighted today by the suspension of Findlay, Jones, Remp, and Clark from college for failing to comply with the demands of the faculty that they pay up their board bills due the training table since last fall.

Two weeks ago letters were sent out to all delinquent athletes stating that they must pay up at once or get out of college, and the suspension of the four football men today is the result of their refusal to do so.

The bills which the men owe range from $20 to $80, some of the accounts extending over a period of three seasons. When the bills were contracted Charles K. Klipatrick was manager of athletics, and the men claim there was an understanding that they would never be tro

BUSINESS BLOCK IS SOLD.

BUILDING IN FIFTH AVENUE IS BOUGHT BY JACOB FRANK.

Wells Brothers Dispose of the Property for $150,000, Taking Two South Side Corner Lots in Part Payment—John Cudahy Sells Three Story Brick Structure at Thirty-first Street and Prairie Avenue to Howard M. Carter for $111,000.

Wells Bros., building contractors, have sold to Jacob Frank the property at 183 Fifth avenue for $150,000. Of this amount $90,000 was in cash and $60,000 comprised two vacant corners, one at the southwest corner of Grand boulevard and Forty-fifth street and the other at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Forty-sixth street. The deal was negotiated by J. W. Dooley & Co.

The Fifth avenue property, which is between Monroe and Adams streets, fronts 60 feet with a depth of 90 feet, and is improved with a six story and basement building, occupied by three jobbing concerns. Wells Bros. acquired it several months ago for $140,000 from Gen. Henry Strong in connection with the construction of the latter's new building at the southeast corner of State and Adams streets. The board of review last year valued the property at $120,000.

The two vacant corners taken in trade were valued at $30,000 each. The Grand boulevard corner fronts 70 feet, with a depth of 180, making the sale at the rate of $428 a front foot. The Michigan avenue corner, which is 100x160 feet, sold at the rate of $300 a front foot. It is understood to be the purpose of Wells Bros. to improve both with high grade apartment buildings.

Property Sold by John Cudahy.

John Cudahy has sold to Howard M. Carter the property at 196-212 East Thirty-first street, for $111,000. He took in part payment the vacant property at the southeast corner of Evanston avenue and Stratford place, 125x125 feet, and the northwest corner of Hinman avenue and Church street, Evanston, 127x200 feet, at a total valuation of $55,000. The deal was negotiated by Henry G. Wells & Co. in connection with William A. Bond & Co.

The Thirty-first street property is improved with a three story brick building containing nine stores and eighteen flats, and is regarded as probably the best business block on Thirty-first street. The land was given a value of $500 a front foot for the Thirty-first street frontage. It is Mr. Carter's purpose to expend considerable in improving the building.

Nelson Morris is said to be behind the purchase of the two story building at the southeast corner of Halsted and Twelfth streets, with the purpose of establishing a bank there. The building fronts 49x90 feet and was sold by Werner & Ottman for a stated consideration of $25,000. The lot is under a lease to May 1, 1914, at an annual rental of $6,000. Title was taken by L. H. Heyman. Mann & Goodman negotiated the sale.

Building Loan Is Made.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co. have loaned $50,000, five years, at 4½ per cent, to Lewis J. Ingalls of Joliet and W. G. Krutz Jr., on 70 x139 feet at the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street, where an eight story storage warehouse building is to be erected.

At the rehearing of the abstract injunction suit yesterday by Judge Kavanagh, in accordance with the decree of the Appellate court, the judge set Monday morning at 10 o'clock for a hearing to determine whether the Abstract Counting company is merely making abstracts and memoranda from the indices and conveyance tract books, as it says it is doing, or whether it is copying them, as is asserted by Recorder Davis. Under the decree of the Appellate court abstracts and memoranda may be taken from the books, but not copies.

The rehearing had an additional interest in the reason that Recorder Davis has excluded fifteen employés of the Abstract Counting company from access to the books, and Judge Kavanagh was asked by the counsel for the company to enjoin the recorder from interfering with the work of those employés in securing memoranda and abstracts, as they are entitled under the decree of the higher court. Pending the result of Monday's hearing the judge refused to issue the injunction.

Real Estate Transfers.

WEST SIDE.

Adams-st., W. side, 39 to 45, 79½x100, leasehold, estate, and bldg., Feb. 14, 1903 (Wm. G. Jones to The Johnson Chicago Sanitary Express and Storage Co.).....$ 5,400

Adams-st., 278 w of Morgan, n f, 51x200, 1-4 pt., May 22 [est. of D. P. Granger to James C. Eesick].....

Albany-av., 125 n of 20th-st., e f, 24x125, May 11 [A. Kafka to Martin Janecek].....

Ashland-av., 100 n of 20th-st., e f, 24x125, May 10 [Wm. Bartos to Adam Jesik].....

Christiana-av., 125 s of Huron-st., w f, 25x150, incumb. $2,200, June 8 [E. Eskildsen to August Schroeder].....

Congress-st., 50 w of S. 40th-av., n f, 25x124, June 7 [F. H. McCarthy to Lillian M. Griffin].....

Desplaines-st., 160 s of Ohio, e f, 40x150, May 20 [A. Pyrek to Chas. Harms].....

Elston-av., 100 s of String, n e 25x101, June 1 [F. Engethler et al., by M. in C., to Joseph Kostner].....

Fulton-st., 170 w of Ashland-av., s f, 25x124, June 7 [Joseph R. Noel to D. Avery Kimball].....

Kinzie-st., June 5 [D. Avery Kimball to Alice M. Noel].....

Lake-st., 200 n of North, w f, 24x124, June 8 [J. Schneidenbacht to Elisabeth Schneidenbacht].....

Lake-st., 180 e of Ashland-blvd., n f, 24x124, June 8 [J. Gilgen to B. Swierenga].....

Lake-st., 180 e of Ashland-blvd., n f, 24x124, June 8 [B. Swierenga to Johannes Swierenga].....

Lake-st., 180 e of Ashland-av., s f, 24x124, June 6 [M. J. Kern to Herman Bosch].....

Lake-st., 124 e of Robey-av., n f, 25x164, June 7 [M. Brejcha to Edward Breitsch].....

Lake-st., 121 w of Canal, s f, 20x88, June 7 [Christoph Gaschan].....

Lake-st., 100 s of 15th-st., e f, 20x 125, June 7 [V. Krumlovsky to Joseph Herzan].....

Lake-st., 201 e of 22d-st., s f, 25x125, June 6 [W. H. Cahill to Frank Hrvek].....

Lake-st., 67 w of Robey-av., s f, 21x 125, May 22 [L. A. Aiani to Michele Gentile].....

Lake-st., 72 s of 16th, w f, 24x100, June 7 [J. Gerber to Michele Serritello].....

Lake-st., 96 s of 16th, w f, 24x100, June 7 [J. Gerber to Sebastiano Pintorovich].....

Lake-st., 128 n of 23d-st., w f, 20x125, May 23 [J. Musilek to Chas. G. Lindskog].....

Lake-st., 50 s of 22d-st., s f, 25x124, June 7 [R. E. Schultz to Anton Schmidt].....

Lake-st., 208 w of Oakley-av., n f, 22x125, June 7 [R. E. Schultz to Anton Schmidt].....

Lake-st., 100 w of Kedzie-av., s f, 25x164, June 6 [N. T. Hand to Louise Knochenmus].....

Lake-st., 100 w of Kedzie-av., s f, 25x164, June 6 [M. Koren].....

Lake-st., June 1 [R. M. Koren to Geo. Schneider].....

Lake-st., 24 n of Barber, w f, 20x90, June 3 [R. Center to Samuel G. Rose].....

Lake-st., 67 n of Mulhern to James P. Sherlock].....

Maplewood-av., 150 s of Potomac, e f, 25x 125, June 7 [R. J. Walsh to Hermann Hirschfelder].....

Miller-av., 105 n of 15th-st., w f, 22x125, June 2 [F. K. Grassle to Joseph Stoecklein].....

Monroe-st., 125 e of Pulaski-av., s f, 25x124, June 8 [A. Finkelstein to Lizzie Finkelstein].....

Monroe-st., 114 w of Powellav., n f, 22x 100, May 19 [S. A. Bridge to A. Semmelroth].....

Monroe-st., 222 s of George, e f, 25x 124, June 6 [J. W. Stanton to P. C. Lange].....

Morgan-st., 50 n of 18th-st., w f, 20x125, June 6 [A. S. Dumeno to M. Recvarik].....

Morgan-st., 516 s of 22d-st., e f, 25x125, June 7 [V. Silhanek to John Stejskal].....

Paulina-st., 100 s of Jackson, s f, 24x100, June 1 [Monitor Bldg. & Loan Assn. to D. Archer].....

Paulina-st., 294 s of Lexington, s f, 24x100, June 6 [E. R. Litzinger to Andrew Herdliczka].....

Peoria-st., 50 w cor May, n f, 25x125, May 31 [H. M. Fisher to Rose Shapiro].....

Peoria-st., 41 w of Lytle, s f, 20x100, June 7 [A. Kraza to Antonio Rosinia].....

Racine-st., 175 n of 13th, w f, 25x125, June 7 [C. Crowley to Lizzie Witt].....

Racine-st., 200 n of 15th-st., e f, 25x124, June 7 [L. S. Witt to James Crowley].....

Racine-st., 49 s of Throop-st., s f, 25x124, June 7 [C. Jagusch to Philip Kestlinger].....

Racine-st., 50 w of S. 40th-av., n f, 25x125, June 7 [J. F. Dorsey to Joseph D'Alia].....

Racine-st., 50 e of S. 42d-av., n f, 38x115, June 6 [W. H. Swift to Adolph Jankowski].....

Washington-blvd., 203 w of Francisco-av., s f, 24x125, June 2 [Est. of D. R. Fraser by Emma F. Mack].....

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Commercial-av., 307 n of Lyman, e f, 20x112½, June 6 [K. Nagel to Ignaz Zmuda].....

Commercial-av., 155 s of Hillock-av., w f, 24x116, May 5 [H. Adler et al. to John Mytych].....

Commercial-av., 175 w of Canal-st., n f, 20x125, June 3 [E. McC. Boyd to Hansen Klenck Co.].....

HYDE PARK.

Ellis-av., 258 n of 45th-st., e f, 40x250, May 29 [The Soldiers' Home in Chicago to Ann E. Pinkerton].....

46th-st., 170 s of Cottage Grove-av., s f, 50x176, May 25 [H. McKillip to Benj. L. Coolidge].....

Sherman-av., 147 s of 56th-st., e f, 25x125, May 26 [E. Malecki to John Bukowski].....

Vincennes-av., n w cor 71st-st., s f, 75x 122.5, May 25 [E. Byrne to Chas. P. Caldwell].....

CALUMET.

118th-st., n e cor Princeton-av., s f, 50x125, May 26 [J. Conrath to Mary Conrath].....

NORTH CHICAGO.

Clybourn-av., 300 n w of Dayton-st., s w f, 32x100, May 31 [E. Kinborg et al., by M. in C., to Geo. M. Illingworth].....

LAKE.

Albany-av., 100 n of 64th-st., w f, 150x125, and c. p., Dec. 20, 1904 [W. J. De Hart to Wm. R. Payne].....

Same ppty., June 6 [W. R. Payne to James W. McMillian].....

Garfield-blvd., 1350 w of Peoria-st., n f, 50x150, May 12 [R. A. Laverty to Celia Laffey].....

Dearborn-st., n w cor 47th, s f, 114x100, incumb. $2,500, May 1 [C. C. Hughes to Ellen W. Conway].....

May-st., s w cor 58th, s f, 22x124.4, May 4 [Evanston and N. Cook Co. R. and Land'n in liquidation, to John J. Hyland].....

Paulina-st., 175 s of 50th, w f, 50x125, April 17 [E. Hale to Jacob A. Heilig].....

71st-pl., 75 w of May, n f, 25x125, May 4 [E. Mathews to Richard Dodson].....

73d-pl., 207 w of Center-av., s f, 25x124, May 8 [M. G. Holly to Samuel McKillop].....

Wood-st., 199 s of 47th, w f, 25x124, June 7 [F. Kappa to Frank Janiszewski].....

JEFFERSON.

Grace-st., 128 e of N. 47th-av., s f, 50x125, June 5 [O. S. Bailey to Paul Fischer].....

Kedzie-av., 105 n of Byron-st., w f, 50x125, May 10 [L. Knochenmus to Nelson T. Hand].....

Lowell-av., 25 n of Belle Plaine, e f, 25x144, May 3 [A. C. Carr to Carl F. Lindquist].....

Mozart-st., 307 s of Diversey-av., w f, 24x 125, June 3 [J. L. Sheaffer to Theo. Blietz].....

Sawyer-av., 248 s of George-st., w f, 50x125, May 15 [E. Schwartz to Ella Scott].....

Windsor-av., 141 w of Milwaukee, n f, 50x 125, June 1 [C. N. Roberts to C. F. Linscott et al.].....

Windsor-av., 276 w of Milwaukee, n f, 100x 125, June 1 [same to Lewis C. Roberts et al.].....

Windsor-av., 350 e of N. 52d-av., n f, 100x 125, June 1 [C. N. Roberts et al. to Charles F. Linscott et al.].....

Windsor-av., 250 e of N. 52d-av., n f, 100x 125, June 1 [same to Lewis C. Roberts et al.].....

Winnemac-av., 322 w of Western, s f, 50x 155, June 7 [comm. $1,600 (F. Bartsen to Matilda Anderson)].....

Wrightwood-av., s w cor Monticello, n f, 52 x125, June 7 [C. Bohensky to K. Bonzynski].....

LAKE VIEW.

Ashland-av., 103 n of Foster, w f, 50x125, incumb. $7,000, June 7 [Carl J. Johnson to John A. Anderson].....

Berwyn-av., 58 w of Winchester, n f, 25x125, June 8 [M. J. Miller to Olive J. Weymouth].

Clark-st., 502 n of Wrightwood-av., w f, 25 x250, und. 1-7 interest, May 26 [E. Keith to Mary K. Baumann].....

Same ppty., und. 5-7 interest, June 3 [A. J. Tillmann to same].....

Clifton-av., 400 s of Wilson, w f, 60x119, April 18 [William Deering to William H. Barry].....

Clifton-av., 517 n of Montrose-av., w f, 60 x142, April 18 [same to same].....

Foster-av., 191 w of Southport, s f, 50x125, June 7 [J. A. Anderson to Carl J. Johnson].....

Herndon-st., 185 s of Grace, w f, 30x124, incumb. $4,800, May 1 [H. S. Serum to Rosa D. Bochert et al., by M. in C.].....

Paulina-st., s w cor Glenlake-av., e f, 50x 167 and c. p., June 7 [H. J. Weymouth to Mathias Miller].....

Sheffield-av., 222 n of School-st., e f, 25x 123, incumb. $1,500, June 7 [G. P. Costello to Arthur P. Wichert].....

ROGERS PARK.

Sheridan-road, n e cor Morse-av., w f, 100 x150, June 8 [C. N. Johnson to Charles W. Rankin].....

Building Permits.

George W. Stewart, 1742 Magnolia-av., two story brick apartment.....$65,000

C. W. Green, 1524 Bradley-av., 3 story brick flat.....

A. G. Grockay, 256 Fletcher-st., 1 story frame addition.....

American Malting Co., 17-21 Illeo-st., 6 story brick addition.....

St. Lucas congregation, 908 Belmont-av., 1 story brick basement.....

Augusta M. Ohlson, 620 Winthrop-av., 3 story brick flats.....

United Brethren mission, 7155 Greenwood-av., 1 story concrete church.....

J. M. McCarthy, 5753 Paulina-st., 1 story frame cottage.....

J. D. Tippett, 4349 Prairie-av., 3 story brick apartment.....

Henry Stein, 6124 Justine-st., 1 story frame cottage.....

Ernst Lemming, 6041 Elizabeth-st., 1 story frame addition.....

Gust A. Rapp, 11569 State-st., 1 story frame cottage.....

William Yost, 3333 Halsted-st., 2 story brick flats.....

ELOPERS' PLANS ARE HASTENED

Arrival of Stepfather Results in Hurried Wedding of Valparaiso, Ind., Young Persons.

Ada Sweet, 17 years old, and Harry P. Cadman, 22 years old, who eloped from Valparaiso, Ind., last Tuesday, were married yesterday by Justice Falk in the county building. Their wedding plans were hastened by the arrival of Charles Longshore, the girl's stepfather, who found the young persons at the Continental hotel and caused their arrest.

The young persons became acquainted two months ago. Cadman was attending a college in Valparaiso. The courtship was opposed by Mrs. Longshore and the elopement was the result.

The girl told the stepfather the wedding plans all had been arranged and she never would be separated from "dear Harry." The party returned to Valparaiso after the ceremony.

SEEKS A REPRIEVE FOR HOCH.

Condemned Murderer's Counsel Makes Appointment with Governor—Man Who Wants Body Meets Refusal.

Attorney Isadore Plotke yesterday made an appointment with Gov. Deneen in regard to his efforts to save Johann Hoch from the gallows. The governor will receive Plotke at Springfield next Wednesday, and the lawyer for the bigamist and murderer will then seek to obtain a reprieve of sixty days.

Dr. E. Lode of Alexandria, Ind., called at the jail to try to make arrangements for securing possession of Hoch's body. Dr. Lode is the man who recently wrote to Hoch in the same connection. Jailer John Whitman declined to permit him to see Hoch.

Lode wanted to purchase Hoch's body for a cash consideration and after his death to exhibit the body in a glass case. Hoch told his lawyer that he was not in favor of the proposition.

ORGANIZE TO CLEAN STREETS.

Citizens' Bureau of Prominent Business Men Elects Officers and Prepares for Work.

The citizens' street cleaning bureau became a permanent institution yesterday, and elected the following officers:

President—J. L. Kesner of the Fair.

Vice president—James Simpson of Marshall Field & Co.

Treasurer—D. R. Forgan, First National bank.

Secretary—Elmer Schlesinger of Moran, Mayer & Meyer.

Twenty-five directors were also elected, including the officers of the bureau. The object of the company is "to clean and sprinkle the streets in the city of Chicago for the benefit of the public, but not for pecuniary profit." Richard T. Fox is to remain in charge of the work.

WANTS STAND IN POSTOFFICE.

A. W. Strauss Offers $5,100 a Year for Cigar and Periodical Privileges in the Federal Building.

Bids for privileges in the new federal building were opened yesterday by Custodian John C. Ames. A. W. Strauss offered $5,100 a year for the privilege of placing three cigar and periodical stands in the main corridors of the building. Six lower bids were received. The bids will be forwarded to Washington for approval. There will be no restaurant in the building, it having been so decided as a result of an investigation by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor after an investigation.

SHOOTS 7 AT WILD WEST SHOW.

Indian Fires Shell Loaded with Bird Shot and Breaks Up Performance.

Topeka, Kas., June 9.—[Special.]—By accident or design a shell loaded with bird shot was fired by an Indian in a home talent wild west show today and seven spectators were wounded, none dangerously. The Indian is under arrest. The affair broke up the show.

TRADE PROSPECT IS GOOD.

DUN & CO. REPORT THE CONDITIONS ARE IMPROVING.

Strike Is the Only Disturbing Feature in the Chicago District—Manufacturing Operations Progress Vigorously and Other Important Activities Show No Slackness Except in a Limited Way in Building, Delivery of Material Being Checked.

The weekly review of trade in the Chicago district, published by the R. G. Dun & Co. mercantile agency, says:

With the advent of summer weather, business conditions continue to improve, and prevailing strike trouble is the only disturbing feature. The virulence of this has not abated, and its end does not appear to be in sight. Manufacturing operations, however, are being vigorously carried on, and other important activities show no slackness except in a limited way in building trade, owing to some check in the delivery of material. Production of finished goods in all lines is heavy, and orders are coming in freely. Wholesalers in staple merchandise report a fair volume of trade and larger deliveries.

Satisfactory Advices from Country.

Money has been in fair demand without change in rates and bank exchanges show a large increase over those of the corresponding week in last year. Financial conditions are regarded as sound. Trading in local securities has been active. Advices from country points are of a generally satisfactory nature, although tempered by reports of heavy rains and floods in certain sections. Harvesting is in progress and growing steadily in breadth.

Shipments of mill and furnace product are large. East bound rail shipments of flour were 56,114 barrels, against 171,914 a year ago, and provisions 24,661 tons, against 23,-028 a year ago. Receipts of lumber were 56,735,000 feet, against 32,929,000 a year ago. Live stock receipts were much heavier in all classes, and especially in sheep. Receipts of hides were 4,813,100 pounds, against 3,524,-327 a year ago.

Grain Movement Is Decreased.

Grain receipts were 5,416,214 bushels, against 5,567,502 a year ago, and the shipments were 3,273,029 bushels, against 3,384,-274, being a decrease of 3.3 per cent. Board of trade operations were upon an erratic market throughout the week, and closed at some decline in speculative values of the two leading cereals.

Compared with closings a year ago, prices practically are unchanged in lard and ribs and show an advance of 5 cents a hundred weight in pork. Cash wheat is down 7 cents a bushel and corn 1 cent. Oats are unchanged. There is some small decline in cattle values, but those of hogs and sheep remain about the same as last week.

Bank clearings for the week, $195,862,944, exceed those of a year ago by 13.2 per cent.

Failures in the Chicago district were nineteen, against thirteen last week and twenty-two a year ago.

Trade Shows Slight Improvement.

New York, June 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Although trade reports are still irregular, and in many cities below expectations, there has been an improvement in response to higher temperature and less rain. Manufacturing activity is fully maintained in textile fabrics, and there still is an enormous output of iron and steel. Building operations are large.

"Failures this week in the United States are 216, against 198 last week, 211 the preceding week, and 227 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 20, against 29 last week, 19 the preceding week, and 20 last year.

Strike's Effects Still Felt.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Crop reports confirm last week's intimations of a turn for the better in winter wheat, corn, and cotton crop prospects. Features in distributive trade are the better orders received at Chicago for light summer goods, but the teamsters' strike still hurts local trade, and iron buying is light.

"In eastern trade the leading feature is the better tone of advices from the cotton manufacturing trade. There is more strength in wide print cloths, and a number of makes of cotton goods have been advanced.

"Wheat, including flour exports for the week ending June 8, are 1,476,840 bushels, against 1,309,223 bushels last week, 1,482,032 this week last year, 4,191,317 in 1903, and 3,400,314 in 1902.

Bank Clearings for Last Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended June 8, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per ct. inc.	Per ct. dec.
*New York	$1,704,556,753	72.2	....
*Chicago	201,673,586	16.3	....
*Boston	151,925,192	20.8	....
*Philadelphia	104,044,444	24.4	....
*St. Louis	60,813,576	8.6	....
Pittsburg	50,067,976	25.3	....
*San Francisco	35,966,176	22.9	....
Cincinnati	24,137,450	....	8.7
*Baltimore	24,106,130	15.8	....
*Kansas City	22,923,223	19.1	....
*New Orleans	15,289,763	25.8	....
*Minneapolis	16,564,083	29.7	....
*Cleveland	14,723,582	17.6	....
*Louisville	11,791,725	15.8	....
Detroit	11,900,758	15.8	....
*Milwaukee	7,893,331	5.2	....
Omaha	9,993,708	22.1	....
*Providence	7,307,400	19.8	....
*Los Angeles	9,047,992	44.1	....
*Buffalo	6,991,014	....	4
Indianapolis	8,197,103	26.2	....
*St. Paul	6,938,821	32.1	....
Memphis	4,537,500	4.8	....
*St. Joseph	4,705,549	23.8	....
Richmond	5,306,897	10.3	....
Denver	6,589,563	39.6	....
Columbus	4,859,900	11.4	....
Seattle	6,857,583	52.5	....
Washington	6,636,775	23.2	....
*Savannah	4,004,444	9.4	....
Albany	4,439,813	20.8	....
*Portland, Ore	6,862,419	60.5	....
Fort Worth	4,798,562	61.7	....
Toledo, O	4,867,078	60.2	....
*Atlanta	4,867,078	60.2	....
Salt Lake City	5,447,817	102.0	....
Rochester	4,478,078	42.6	....
Peoria	2,941,764	24.8	....
Hartford	2,887,145	28.8	....
Nashville	3,169,037	11.3	....
*Spokane, Wash	3,378,680	45.0	....
Des Moines	3,036,804	15.2	....
Tacoma	3,497,597	83.5	....
New Haven	2,388,120	8.1	....
Grand Rapids	2,388,120	29.2	....
Norfolk	2,177,660	22.1	....
Dayton	1,681,986	5.2	....
Portland, Me	1,875,680	....	7.4
Springfield, Mass	1,890,288	24.2	....
Augusta, Ga	1,541,840	100.9	....
Evansville	1,438,884	14.4	....
Sioux City	1,812,857	35.0	....
*Birmingham	1,623,095	23.0	....
Syracuse	1,630,788	27.9	....
Worcester	1,824,625	4.7	....
Knoxville	1,252,130	9.4	....
Charleston, S. C	1,018,021	8.6	....
Wilmington, Del	1,143,366	18.8	....
Davenport	1,166,969	3.2	....
Little Rock	1,136,404	40.7	....
*Topeka	1,206,551	29.1	....
Chattanooga	778,273	4.2	....
Jacksonville, Fla	1,288,512	52.0	....
Kalamazoo, Mich	870,761	7.1	....
Springfield, Ill	853,700	5.6	....
Fall River	799,660	31.4	....
Wheeling, W. Va	793,202	24.5	....
Macon	406,129	....	....
Helena	735,532	3.2	....
Lexington	603,892	....	5.0
Akron	434,700	....	44.0
Canton, O	418,000	....	34.6
Fargo, N. D	581,250	14.6	....
Youngstown	676,536	36.0	....
New Bedford	616,586	40.0	....
Rockford, Ill	573,047	22.7	....
Lowell	561,275	6.6	....
Chester, Pa	659,084	25.5	....
Binghanton	622,900	3.6	....
Bloomington, Ill	456,356	....	9.1
Springfield, O	508,212	6.3	....
Greensburg, Pa	440,247	....	....
Quincy, Ill	382,888	8.5	....
Decatur, Ill	336,731	....	6.9
Sioux Falls, S. D	339,527	20.6	....
Jacksonville, Ill	330,566	5.7	....
Mansfield, O	327,230	43.4	....
Fremont, Neb	332,386	112.8	....
Cedar Rapids	356,356	9.1	....
†Houston	11,666,448	10.8	....
†Galveston	6,770,000	36.8	....
Total U. S	$2,702,330,966	51.8	....
Outside New York	997,774,213	26.2	....
CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 27,068,335	12.5	....
Toronto	20,259,779	14.4	....
Winnipeg	8,494,703	13.0	....
Ottawa	2,578,815	53.8	....
Halifax	1,896,651	....	.1
Vancouver, B. C	1,800,183	12.0	....
Quebec	2,218,449	19.7	....
Hamilton	1,349,618	3.5	....
St. John, N. B	1,143,421	8.0	....
London, Ont	1,250,401	31.4	....
Victoria, B. C	739,016	26.7	....
Total, Canada	$ 67,798,852	15.8	....

*Balances paid in cash. †Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The attitude of buyers in the dry goods market shows more interest in the purchase of goods and inquiry is more general, but sellers showed renewed independence, and the situation is steadily growing firmer, as lines continue to be sold ahead to later dates. Additional advances are reported, and the market is steadying all along the line.

Metals—Tin, in London, firm and higher, closing at £136 15s for spot and £135 17s 6d for futures. Locally improved, closing firm, at $30.00@30.10. Copper, in London, lower, with spot and futures closing at £65 15s. Locally lake and electrolytic are quoted at $15.00 and casting at $14.75. Lead, in London, was unchanged, at £12 15s 9d; locally $4.50@4.60. Spelter, in London, was a shade higher, at £23 17s 6d, and locally quoted firmer, at $5.35. Iron closed at 49s 9d in Glasgow, and at 45s 7½d in Middlesboro. Locally weak, particularly for southern grades.

Butter—Weak. Receipts, 4,706 lbs. Street price, extra creamery, 20@20½c. Butter, in Philadelphia, easy; extra western creamery, 21c; extra nearby prints, 22c.

Eggs—Steady. Receipts, 17,541. Southern, 14@16c. Eggs, in Philadelphia, weaker; nearby fresh, 17½c, loss off; nearby fresh, 16½c, at mark; western, fresh, 16½@17c, at mark.

Poultry—Alive easy; western spring chickens, 24c; fowls, 14½c; turkeys, 12c. Dressed, irregular.

HOW TO EVADE CIGARET LAW.

Judge Leathers Follows Up Decision by Elucidating as to Home Made Product.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 9.—[Special.]—Following his decision that a person may import cigarets from another state and smoke with impunity, Judge Leathers has been besieged by smokers regarding their rights under the law. They want to know how far they may go in the use of home made cigarets.

"There is no law against buying a sack of tobacco in this state," said Judge Leathers, "consequently if a person has cigaret paper imported from other states he is protected by the interstate commerce law and can use cigaret paper as he sees fit so long as he does not let it pass from his possession.

"Therefore, so long as he exercises complete control over the cigaret paper which he has imported and does not give away or sell it I do not believe he can be prosecuted under the cigaret law."

STEEL WORKERS GET INCREASE.

Conference Between Union Leaders and Employers Results in Compromise on Last Year's Scale.

Detroit, Mich., June 9.—The wage conference of representatives of the Republic Iron and Steel company and of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin workers, which has been in session here since Monday, resulted today in a compromise for the year ending July 1, 1906. Under the agreement the men will receive an increase averaging 7 per cent, which is a restoration of the scale of 1903-'04.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Decrees.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Brentano—5441—Newman vs. Newman; dec.—6090—Fisher vs. Finling; dec. div.—6947—Hurt vs. Hurt; dec. div.

Judge Kavanagh—23451—Novak vs. Silverman; dec.—24239—Bauman vs. Bauman; dec. div.—6306—Miller vs. Heinze; dec. sale.—6412—Fisher vs. Hall; dec. sale.—6384—Rhoda vs. Bryfeysnakb; dec. sale.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Tuley—10945—Stone vs. Stone; dec. div.—6174—Schroeder vs. Schroeder; dec. div.—12149—Buchannan vs. Buchannan; dec. div.—13278—Celia vs. Celia; dec. div.—13471—Shinkle vs. Shinkle; dec. div.—13541—Ludlow vs. Ludlow; dec. div.—13769—White vs. White; dec. div.—9297—Runsey vs. Runsey.

Judge Healy—13587—Cole vs. Cole; dec. div.—1332—Smith vs. Smith; dec. div.—13227—Roberts vs. Roberts; dec. div.—11820—Davis vs. Secrist; def. dec. and ord. apptg. recvr.—13097—In re petn. of Koch; ord. as to depns.

Judge Mack—263489—In re petn. of Liskie; dec. adoption.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Chytraus—231936—Jennie Madsen vs. Rudolph S. Blome Co., Rudolph S. Blome, and City; on findg., $1,150; satisfied.—216901—Margaret McGee vs. Charles Henrotin, recvr., C. C. T. Co.; on findg., $175; satisfied.

Judge Wright—231905—Annie Danders vs. Chicago Hammer Co.; on findg., $250; satisfied.

Judge Patton—Elma Lysell vs. City; on findg., $250.—215478—Jennie Hauke vs. City; on findg., $200.—215905—Hattie Hobson vs. City; on findg., $125.—215658—Emily Novak vs. City; on findg., $150.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Honoré—221326—William Kiekow vs. McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.; on verdict, $350; satisfied.—253386—Willoughby S. Lockwood et al. vs. Robert Murphy; by dedt. judgt. of Dec. 29, 1903, for $224.77 revived.—24402—Mary Anderson vs. Northern Hotel Co.; on findg., $80; satisfied.—263488—William Andrew vs. Allis Chalmers Co.; on verdict, $30; satisfied.

Judge Mack—229949—Mary James vs. City; on findg., $300.

Court Calls for Today.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Brentano—Default divorce cases.

Judge Kavanagh—Default divorce cases, 6034, 6823, 6906, 244629, 244051, 244604, 244676.

Judge Chytraus—Motions for new trial, 9658, 9726.

Judge Dupuy—Motions for new trial, 7444, 7792, 7803, 7284, 9210, 6333. Contested motions, 15267, 14601, 6315, 16784.

Judge Holdom — Contested motions, 5563½, 225507. Set case, 16241.

Judge Wright—Motions for new trial, 6483, 2430, 11171, 2503, 1047.

Judge Patton—Default divorce cases.

Judge Bishop—Motion for new trial, 6563.

Judge Frost—Motion for new trial, 6286.

Judge Heard—Motion for new trial, 5617.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Tuley—Default divorce cases.

Judge Healy—Default divorce cases.

Judge Abbott—Motions for new trial, 27873, 10450, 22824, 11902, 11680, 20716, 29818, 20354, 6918, 10517, 20690, 29611.

Judge Clifford—Motions for new trial, 29459, 29440, 12146, 30571, 30764, 11904, 12224, 11844.

Judge Honoré—Motion for new trial, W. C. Pk. comrs., speci. No. 7. Law contested motions, 11506, 20557, 12835, 20091, 13503, 224247, 10621, 31042, 30558, 22523.

Judge Mack—Set cases. Manning vs. N. W. P. & L. assn., 23979.

Judge Walker—Motions new trial, 11895, 10558, 24012, 11526, 30419, 26257, 29859, 28124, 11763, 11342, 29663, 30050, 11940, 29725, 11998, 231986. On hearing, 12278.

Judge Windes—12211. Motion for new trial, 12045, 29478, 12367. Set matter, Siegel vs. Fish.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Carter—20512. On hearing, 21698.

Judge Haven—Contested motions, 22396, 21608, 21911. Motions for new trial, 21866, 22001, 21891, 22121, 22200, 21936, 21966, 21981, 21982.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Barnes—Call not extended.

Judge Kersten—Call not extended.

Judge McEwen—Motions in 1463, 4238, 237, 4044, 6397, 4295, 2268.

Judge Tuthill—Call not extended.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Bethea—No court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Bethea—No court.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

12146—Petn. of Peck & Hills Furniture company et al. to have Harry J. Benedict declared bkpt.; claims, 2000; John J. Bellman, atty.

12147—Charles J. Lamb; liabilities, $2,816; assets none; E. L. Reeves, atty.

12148—Dennis J. McConnell; liabilities, $398; assets, 351; W. O. Lindley, atty.

12149—Thomas Shea; liabilities, $2,607; assets, $310; Joseph C. Foley, atty.

Aging

Beer doesn't cause biliousness if it is aged well. It's the green beer that should be avoided.

Schlitz is aged for months before it is marketed; aged in refrigeration. This process alone requires nearly ten million cubic feet of room.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

*Daily. ‡Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Monday.

Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. (Telephone Central 7211) and Wells-st. Station. Information Bureau, Telephone Main 965 and Automatic 42.

Leave.		Arrive.
† 1:00 am	Milwaukee, Madison	ar†1:25 pm
† 8:00 am	Milwaukee, Manitowoc	† 12:05 pm
† 8:00 am	Milwaukee and intermediate	† 7:55 pm
† 8:05 am	Rockford and Freeport	† 1:40 pm
† 8:45 am	via Elgin	† 7:50 pm
a†9:00 am	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee	† 4:45 pm
* 9:00 am	St. Paul and Minneapolis, Beloit, Janesville, Madison	* 9:40 pm
†

WHEAT WILL NOT DOWN.

MARKET SHOWS RESISTANCE TO BEAR PRESSURE.

Early Selling Forces a Break in Spite of an Extension of Wet Weather Over Winter Wheat and Predictions of Showers—Losses Recovered—Close Is Higher—Big Corn Bulls Sell Freely and Force Trifling Decline.

Favorable crop advices seem to have played out their effect as bearish influences in the wheat market, at least temporarily. There was considerable selling pressure early on the general expectations of a good crop, with the larger shipments from Argentina than estimated at 2,352,000 bu, and the fact that Liverpool cables were unchanged, as additional motives for selling.

But there were some bad crop reports from different sections, claims of blight from Indiana, reports of smaller yields than expected in Oklahoma, a prediction that the Kansas condition would be reduced to 80, and some more pessimistic discoveries by Inglis, who is looking for and finding some bad points in the Ohio crop. Covering by shorts and support by bulls, who took heart again as the market steadied, forced a complete recovery of the early break, and the market closed ½@ ⅝c higher for the day.

The southwestern markets were still stronger, Kansas City and St. Louis both up ⅝c. It looked as though there was less confidence in those quarters of an overwhelming rush of new wheat to market on the present price basis. Lighter receipts furnished another reason for the modest reaction. There were three less cars at northwest points than a year ago, and the primary receipts were only 163,000 bu, compared with 257,000 bu last year. Minneapolis stocks decreased 100,000 bu for the week, and those at Duluth decreased 416,000 bu.

Wheat Sold for Export.

Duluth shippers reported export sales of new crop wheat, part winter and part spring, for fall shipment on the September basis. Kansas City messages claimed that exporters offered wheat abroad at reasonable prices, but got no acceptances. Local cash premiums were maintained.

Rains in Kansas and Nebraska, and predictions of showers for most of the winter wheat states raised the specter of a wet harvest, the bugbear of the July shorts, and accounted for a good deal of the buying.

Clearances were 122,000 bu, and for the week from both coasts and Canada were 1,477,000 bu. There was general local selling early. The market was steadied on the break by buying of September by Lichtstern brokers and Peavy. Kneeland took a line of July around 88c on the upturn, which the crowd thought was for Armour, and Ware-Leland were good buyers on the closing bulge.

Old July Corn on Tap.

Liquidation of old long July by the bulls made an easy corn market, that delivery showing a final loss of ⅝c, while old September was ⅛c higher.

While the bulk of the selling was by the Bartlett-Frazier-Patten house, local bears were nothing loath to help the market off with added selling pressure, and bottom prices were ⅝c under the close of the day before. Indications that the movement to market might show improvement, country acceptances being larger than for two weeks or so in a few houses, and reports from Iowa and other states of rapid progress made recently by the growing crop, were bearish news features.

Receipts were 238 cars in the local market and 37 are estimated for today. At the primary markets receipts were 450,000 bu, compared with 708,000 bu last year. There was a good eastern demand for corn, sales 457,000 bu, including 17,000 bu for export, and prices on the sample tables were steady to ⅛c higher in spite of weakness in the pit. Clearances at the seaboard were 82,000 bu, and 83,000 bu was reported sold for export.

The Bartlett-Frazier selling began at the opening, and before the close had footed up to 2,000,000 bu or more. Pringle-Fitch-Rankin bought early and sold later, and Sterling was a fair seller. On the decline a good part of the buying was credited to Armour. Kidston took the most, and Gillette, Comstock, and S. B. Chapin were buyers also.

Oats Are Easier Also.

Trade in oats was light and the price range small. Sentiment was molded largely by the tone in corn, but the close was a shade higher, July at 31¼-⅜c and September at 29c. Receipts were 185 cars, and 207 are estimated for today. Cash prices were easy to ¼c lower, and shipping demand was not so good, sales 100,000 bu. There were clearances at the seaboard of 41,000 bu. Kidston and Gearhart and Pringle-Fitch-Rankin sold September and Sterling July, and the best buying was by Northern Grain and Ware-Leland.

Cudahy Selling Lard.

Long July and September lard kept coming on the market yesterday, forcing a decline of 15c, with final prices 7½@10c off, pork 5@7½c lower in sympathy, and ribs 5c lower. Good hog receipts, a decline of 5c in prices at the yards, and weakness in corn were weakening factors. Selling of lard by the Cudahy Packing company was on a liberal scale and brought out other long lines. On the decline the best buying was by the houses with English connections. White, Hately, Boyd-Lunham, Wood, and Zeiss. Selling of ribs was by Farnum, supposed to be for J. Cudahy, and by Logan-Bryan, and buying by Armour and Wolff. Local hog receipts were 20,000 head and 17,000 are estimated for today. At the western markets receipts were 62,500, against 63,000 last week, and 54,800 last year.

Flaxseed Again Weaker.

Rye ruled steady. July was 66c bid and September 61c bid. No. 2 car lots sold from 78@80c f. o. b. Receipts, 2 cars.

Barley was firm for screenings, sales from 25@41½c, and malting grades sold from 42@ 50c. Receipts, 24 cars.

Flaxseed declined 2c, with the northwest markets. No. 1 northwestern was nominally $1.42 and No. 1 $1.27. Receipts, 1 car here, 4 cars at Minneapolis, and 1 car at Duluth.

Timothy seed was steady, June nominally $2.85 and September $3.05 bid. Country lots ranged from $2.40@2.75. Spot prime clover seed was $11.74@12.25.

Range of Active Futures.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing—June 9.	June 8.
July	87½-⅝	89¼	87½-¾	89¼	87½-⅝
Sept	81¼-⅜	82	81	81⅞-¾	81½-⅝
Dec	81¼	81¾	80¾	81⅜	81⅛-¼

CORN.

July	52⅝-¾	53⅜	51⅝	52⅜	52⅝
Sept	50⅞-51	51⅝	50⅞-¾	51⅜	51⅝
May	50⅞-¾	50⅞		50⅞	50⅝-¾
July	46¾-47⅛	50⅞	46⅝	50⅛	50⅜
Dec	46¾-47⅛	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞	47⅛

*Old. *New.

OATS.

July	31¼	31⅝	31-¼	31¼-⅜	31⅛
Sept	29	29	28¾-⅞	28¾-29	28¾-29

MESS PORK.

July	12.57½	12.67½	12.47½	12.55	12.60
Sept	13.85	12.87½	12.77½	12.82½	12.90

LARD.

July	7.27½	7.37½	7.15	7.22½	7.30
Sept	7.47½	7.47½	7.35	7.40	7.50

SHORT RIBS.

July	7.22½	7.32½	7.20	7.32½	7.37½
Sept	7.02½	7.05	6.92½	7.00	7.05

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 Std. & better, ard.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Low grade.	Total.
Spring wheat	6				1
Corn	56		129	108	293
Oats	53	58	80	13	185
Rye			2		2
Barley	8		17	7	24
Total	65	58	232	129	505

Inspected out: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 6,500 bu; No. 3 hard, 2,500 bu; No. 4 hard, 1,325 bu; No. 2 Colorado, 1,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 white, 37,790 bu; No. 3, 149,650 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 14,065 bu; standard, 3,550 bu. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—Winter, 4 cars No. 2 hard; spring, 11 cars No. 1 northern. Corn—7 cars and 50,000 bu No. 2 yellow, 25,000 bu No. 3, 11 cars No. 3. Oats—1 car standard, 1 car No. 2 white.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Firm; hard spring [favorite brands], $4.30; hard patents [in wood], $5.30@5.50; straight [export bags], $4.00@4.70; clear [export bags], $3.60@3.70; soft winter patents [export bags], $4.70@4.80; straight, $4.50@4.60; hard winter patents [export bags], $4.00; clear [export bags], $3.70@3.80; rye flour, bbls, $4.00@4.35; sacks, $3.80@4.10.

WINTER WHEAT—Quiet. Sales, in store and to go, 20,000 bu No. 2 hard at $1.00.

SPRING WHEAT—No sales reported.

CORN—Prices ¼@½c higher. Sales, in store and to go, 467,000 bu for shipment on p. t. Sales, free on board: No grade, 48¾@52c; No. 4, 49½@50c; No. 3, 50@50¾c; No. 2 yellow, 54@54½c; No. 2, 53¼@54c; No. 2 yellow, 54½@54¾c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 2 white, 54c. Billed through: No grade, 51c; No. 4, 51¼@52¾c; No. 2, 52¾c; No. 3 yellow, 53¼@53¾c; No. 2, 52¼@52½c; No. 2 yellow, 53¼@54c; No. 3 white, 52¾@52¾c; No. 2 white, 52½@52¾c.

OATS—Steady to ¼c lower. Sales, in store and to go, 100,000 bu for shipment on p. t. Sales, free on board: No. 4, 30c; No. 4 white, 31¼@31½c; No. 3, 31c; No. 3 white, 31½@32¼c; standard, 32@33c; No. 2, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32½@32¾c. Billed through: No. 4, 31½@31¾c; No. 3, 30¾@31c; No. 3 white, 31¼@32½c; standard, 31¾@ 32½c; No. 2, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32¼@32½c.

RYE—No sales.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales free on board: Screenings, 36@41½c; barley, 44@48½c.

PROVISIONS—Cash lots: Pork, $12.50@12.55; lard, $7.12½@7.15; ribs, $7.25@7.35.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. Prices quotable as follows: Beef hams, $18.50@18.75; extra mess beef, $9.00@9.50; plate beef, $10.00@ 11.00; extra, $11.00@11.25. Tallow, $10.25@11.00. Stearine, 5½@5¾c for edible, 5@5¼c for prime packers, 4½@4¾c for No. 1 do, and 3½@3¾c for No. 2 do, 4½@4¾c for city renderers, 4⅜@4½c for prime country, 3½@3¾c for No. 2 do. Oleostearine in moderate demand and quotably steady at 7½@7¾c.

GREASE—Quiet and steady at 3½@3¾c for brown, 3¾@3¾c for yellow, 3¾@3¼c for house, 4@4¼c for B white, and 4¾@4¾c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Offerings fair and demand light. Ash pork bris, 22½c; short pork bris, 22½@23c. Lard tcs, $1.20@1.22½. Sales, lard tcs at $1.22½.

WHISKY—Steady, basis of $1.25 for finished goods.

HAY—Slow. Receipts, 646 tons; shipments, 64 tons. Sales on track: Not graded timothy, $8.50@11.50. Tree on board and switched: Not graded timothy, $8.50.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $10.00@11.00, wheat straw at $6.50@7.00, and oat straw at $7.00 @7.50. Sales on track: Tangled rye, $9.50@ 10.00; oat, $5.00.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Wheat—Receipts, 2,000 bu. Spot market dull. No. 2 red, $1.04 bid in store; No. 2 red, $1.05¼ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, $1.14¼ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.07¼ f. o. b. afloat. The wheat market was irregular all day. Final prices showed a partial ¼c net advance. July closed 91¾c; September closed 80¾c; December closed 86¼c.

Corn—Exports, 27,436 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 60c elevator and 59¼c f. o. b. afloat. Option market opened steady. The close was ⅛c net lower. July closed 57c.

Oats—Receipts, 200,900 bu; exports, 47,120 bu. Spot steady. Mixed oats, 26@32 lbs, 35@35½c.

Cotton seed oil—Irregular; prime yellow, 28¼@ 28¾c.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3 1-16c; centrifugal 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c. Refined steady.

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 7¾c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 10@13c. Futures opened steady at a decline of 5@10 points. The close was steady at a net decline of 5@15 points. Sales, 51,500 bags.

	Previous				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
July	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.20	6.20
September	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.35	6.40
October	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.45	6.50
December	6.65	6.70	6.62	6.63	6.70
January	6.65	6.70	6.65	6.65	6.70

Quotations on Cotton.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 15 points higher; middling uplands, 8.70c; middling gulf, 8.95c; sales, 100 bales. Futures opened strong and closed steady:

	Previous				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	close.
June	8.04	8.06	7.96	8.06	7.99
July	8.17	8.23	8.14	8.14	8.07
August	8.16	8.28	8.16	8.18	8.10
September	8.23	8.31	8.23	8.23	8.14
October	8.30	8.41	8.30	8.31	8.21
November	8.39	8.39	7.37	8.37	8.25

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand, prices 14 points higher; American mid-dling, fair, 5.23d; good middling, 4.91d; middling, 4.73d; low middling, 4.57d; good ordinary, 4.49d; ordinary, 4.29d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 7,700 American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 5,900 American. Futures opened firm and closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	4.29	4.30	4.27	4.30
July	4.30	4.32	4.29	4.32
August	4.30	4.32	4.29	4.32
September	4.30	4.32	4.29	4.32
October	4.30	4.32	4.29	4.32
November	4.30	4.32	4.29	4.32

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—Wheat—July closed at $1.08¼ and September at 85¼@85⅝c. Cash wheat was in fairly good demand. Close: On track, No. 1 hard, $1.13¾; No. 1 northern, 1.11¾; to arrive, $1.10⅝. Flour—First patents, $5.40@ 6.50; first clears, $4.00@4.10. Flax—Market holds firm, with a good demand. Closing prices were at $1.40¾. Bran—In bulk, $12.50.

DULUTH, Minn., June 9.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 northern, $1.11¾; on track, No. 1 northern, $1.11¾; July, $1.11¾; September, new, 80¾c; September, old, 85¾c. Flax—To arrive, $1.45; on track, $1.48; July, $1.45; September, $1.28; October, $1.28. Oats—To arrive and on track, 31¾c. Wheat receipts, 4,966 bu; shipments, wheat, 5,709 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—Close: Wheat—May, 76¼@76¾c; September, 73½c; December, 73¾c; cash, No. 2 hard, 96@99c. Corn—July, 47¾c; September, 45¼c; December, 41¼c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 49@49¼c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 32c. Receipts, wheat, 2 cars.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 9.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 northern, $1.12@1.13; No. 2 northern, $1.08 @1.10; July, 86¾c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 51c; sample, 39@50½c. Oats—Firmer; standard, 32¼@32¾c. Corn—Firmer; No. 3, 53@54c; July, 52c.

PEORIA, Ill., June 9.—Cash corn higher. No. 2, 52¾c; No. 4, 51½c; no grade, 49½c. Oats strong. No. 3 white, 31¾c; No. 4 white, 31@31¼c.

TOLEDO, O., June 9.—Clover seed—October, $5.70. Prime alsike, $7.40. Prime timothy, $1.50.

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures quiet: July, 6s 9¼d; September, 6s 7¾d; December, 6s 6¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, 4s 9d; futures quiet; July, 4s 7¼d; September, 4s 6¾d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Weakness Develops in Hogs—Best Steers Sell Steady—Sheep and Lambs Are Active.

Weakness developed in the hog market at the stockyards yesterday. The opening was fairly steady, but the breaks began early in the day. Top hogs were $5.40, but at the close the best offered would not bring more than $5.35.

Cattle receipts were light and best steers sold steady to stronger. The quality generally was not of the best. The demand practically all was from local buyers. The market for butcher stock was demoralized. Canners and cutters suffered less. Calves were dull but steady.

The market for sheep and lambs was active. The receipts were light. Lambs of good quality sold up to $6.50.

Cattle.

Cattle receipts were light. Steers were strong to a shade higher. Quotations:

Good to choice steers	$5.70@6.25
Common to good steers	4.75@5.70
Inferior to common steers	4.40@4.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers	4.00@4.50
Fair to choice feeders	4.30@4.80
Fair to choice stockers	3.75@4.40
Good cutting and fair beef cows	3.00@3.60
Common to good canning cows	1.40@2.60
Bulls, poor to choice	2.75@4.25
Calves, common to fair	3.00@5.25
Calves, good to choice	5.50@6.25

Hogs.

The hog market became weak after a steady opening. Quotations:

Good to choice shipping	$5.30@5.40
Good to choice butcher weights	5.30@5.40
Good to choice heavy mixed	5.30@5.40
Heavy packing	5.20@5.30
Light mixed	5.30@5.40
Good to choice 185@250 lb weights	5.30@5.40
Poor to choice pigs	4.50@5.25½

HOG PURCHASES.

Anglo-American	2,600	S. & S.	2,100
Armour & Co.	5,000	R. & Q.	600
Boone & Co.	700	Small packers and butchers	1,200
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	1,400		
Continental	700	Total	19,800
G. H. Hammond Co.	800	Shippers bought	6,500
N. Morris & Co.	1,500	Left unsold	2,500
Swift & Co.	3,200		

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep and lambs were active. Offerings were quickly cleaned out. Quotations:

Export sheers, shorn	$4.70@4.90
Fair to prime butchers	4.75@5.25
Fair to prime ewes	4.40@4.90
Yearlings, fair to fancy	5.35@5.60
Culls, poor to fair	3.00@4.25
Bucks and stags	2.50@3.50
Native lambs, medium to prime, shorn	5.50@6.60
Native lambs, culls, and fair class, shorn	4.25@5.25
Western lambs, shorn	5.25@6.60
Western lambs, medium to prime	6.75@7.25
Western lambs, poor to fair	5.85@6.40

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,076; market slow; good steers steady; others dull to shade lower; bulls and cows slow. Calves—Receipts, 275; firm to 50c higher. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,797; sheep and yearlings steady; lambs 25c lower, closing dull. Hogs—Receipts, 1,847; lower; good state hogs, $5.80.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 850, including 400 southerns; market steady. Hogs —Receipts, 9,600; market steady; top, $5.32½; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.30. Sheep—Receipts, 200; market steady.

OMAHA, Neb., June 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market 15c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market 5c lower; bulk of sales, $5.15@5.20. Sheep—Receipts, 200; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including $2,300 Texans; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market steady. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 854; steady to strong. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; steady; bulk of sales, $5.22@5.30. Sheep—Receipts, 37; steady.

BUTTER MARKET IS EASIER.

Receipts of butter for five days this week have run 3,000 tubs over those of the week before and 12,000 tubs over last year. The result was a decline of ½c, as demand is not urgent from any quarter. Berries were steady, and old live ducks were 1c lower.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, extra fine, 80 per cent fresh	17c
Do prime firsts	15½c
Do at mark, general receipts, cases in- cluded	13@14c
Southern stock	11@12c
Butter, creamery, ex- tras	19½c
Firsts	18@18½c
Seconds	16@17c
Dairies, Colorado...	19c
Packing stock	14@15c
Cheese, twins	9c

FRUIT.

Oranges, box	$1.50@3.00
Strawberries, 24 qts	$1.00@2.50
Cherries, qts	$1.00@2.50
Grape fruit	$2.00@2.75
Bananas, per bunch	.50@$1.75
Lemons, cases	$1.75@2.35
Pineapples, cases	$2.00@2.50

VEGETABLES.

Onions, bu	.90@$1.25
Beans, hand picked	$1.65
Lettuce, heads, per tub	.90@$1.00
Do leaf, case	.15@20c
Cucumbers, doz	.20@30c
Rhubarb, bunch	.5@6c
Tomatoes, per case	$1.00@1.50
Spinach, tub	.25@35c
String beans, basket	$1.00@1.75

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live turkeys	14@15c
Live chickens	12c
Spring, dos	$3.00@6.50
Broilers	16@18c
Live geese, per lb	9c
Live ducks	12@16c
Iced chickens	12@13½c
Iced turkeys	16c

VEAL.

60@80 lbs	6@7c
80@120 lbs	7@7½c
Choice	8@8½c
Coarse and heavy	5@6c

TAKE THEIR MONEY HOME.

COUNTRY BANKS MOVED BY FINANCIAL SCANDALS.

Slight Decrease in Commercial Deposits in Chicago Attributed to Effects of Bigelow Defalcation and Equitable Disclosures—Less Activity in Subway Stock and Prices Are Firmer—South Side Elevated Higher on Increased Business.

Some of the local banks think they see in the decrease in deposits shown at the last bank call a desire on the part of some of the western and northwestern banks to get their money a little closer home. This feeling is attributed to the trouble of the First National bank of Milwaukee and to disclosures in the Equitable Life Assurance society.

The decrease shown was $10,682,410. There were commercial deposits, meaning thereby all deposits other than savings. The savings deposits of the banks show an increase of something over $4,000,000. While Chicago banks have an unsurpassed reputation for conservatism, it is still true that when so much wrongdoing is uncovered in high financial quarters it is but natural that conservatism should be exercised, just as it is believed is now the case with western and northwestern banks. The drawing down of the bank balances was relatively small, the shrinkage being but 1.6 per cent.

But the withdrawals have peculiarly affected the local money situation. While the banks about average the legal reserve, money rates continue low. This condition may be ascribed both to the cause just named and to competition with New York money. The market there is decidedly easy and eastern funds are offered freely in Chicago.

Bank Statement Forecast.

Known movements of money indicate that the New York banks have lost approximately $1,494,000 cash. The banks gained from the interior $2,281,000, but lost $3,775,000 to the subtreasury and through shipments of currency to San Francisco. However, several factors have entered into the money movements, and it is difficult to forecast what the figures will show.

Rio Grande-Western Pacific.

After the annual meeting of the directors of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad yesterday President Jeffery said that nothing could be announced at present with regard to contracts between the company and the Western Pacific railroad company, but that he would have something to say on this matter within two weeks. Many of the reports circulated with regard to these contracts, he added, were highly incorrect.

Exchange Memberships Off.

A New York Stock Exchange membership has sold at $72,500, as compared with $79,000 previous sale and a sale at $83,000 on April 11.

The transfer tax of $2 per 100 shares is considered the cause for the loss in price of memberships. The tax operates to curtail professional trading. The law has been in force since June 1.

Republic Iron.

President A. W. Thompson of the Republic Iron and Steel company is reported as saying that only the operating department of the company will be moved from Chicago to Youngstown.

Rock Island Enterprise.

It is announced that the Consolidated Indiana Coal company has sold to New York bankers $2,500,000 5 per cent bonds, guaranteed as to interest only by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company. The bonds have a sinking fund based on a royalty on coal mined, and which will look after the principal at maturity.

The Consolidated Indiana Coal company is organized in the interest of the Rock Island, with an authorized capital stock of $4,000,000 and authorized bonds of $4,000,000, of which $1,500,000 are reserved for future purchases.

The company has bought 11,000 acres of coal lands in Sullivan county, Ind., and 5,000 acres in Franklin county, Ill. The mines are located on the Evansville and Terre Haute and the Southern Indiana railroads.

The property will be controlled in the interest of the Rock Island. It is bought with the intention of safeguarding the future coal supply of the Rock Island railway, and developing coal tonnage for that system.

United States Envelope.

An official of the United States Envelope company says the strength in the common stock is apparently due to a realization of the strong position of the company. It has $2,000,000 6 per cent bonds outstanding, which mature three years hence, at which time the company will be in a position to retire $1,000,000 of these bonds through the sinking fund and refund the remaining $1,000,000 at a low rate of interest. Since its organization, the company has paid out of earnings in acquisition of properties, interest on bonds, and dividends on preferred stock an amount equal to 7 per cent of its total $6,500,000 capitalization.

Barney & Smith Car Company.

Report for year ended March 31 shows:

		Increase.
Net profits	$180,332	*$453,221
Fire loss	67,245	67,245
Balance	$113,087	*$520,466
Interest on mortgage bonds (unchanged)	60,000	
Balance	$ 53,087	*$520,466
Dividends preferred stock	200,000	
Deficit	146,913	520,466
Previous surplus	373,553	71,058
Total surplus	$226,640	*$449,424

*Decrease.

Dividends Declared.

The Père Marquette railroad company declared the semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on common stock, payable July 3, and a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1. Books for both close June 19 and reopen July 5.

This is the first semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on common stock under the lease of the Père Marquette to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. The last dividend on common stock was 1 per cent, paid in April. One per cent was paid in March, 1904, and 2 per cent for the year 1903.

The Chicago and Alton railway company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1. Books close June 14, reopen July 3.

Denver and Rio Grande railroad company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on preferred stock, payable July 15. Books close June 27, reopen July 15.

The Royal Baking Powder company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 15.

The Westinghouse Air Brake company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, and the customary extra quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable July 11 to holders of record July 1.

The General Electric company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to holders of record June 19.

St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat, and Power.

May—gross	$ 60,096	$ 5,765
Operating expenses	31,628	2,691
Net	28,468	3,174
From Jan. 1—		
Gross	277,493	22,850
Operating expenses	164,957	14,674
Net	112,536	9,182

New York Curb Transactions.

	Shares.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amer. Can. pfd	300	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
Amer. Wr. Paper	100	28	28	28	28
Beth. Steel	300	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
B. C. Copper	1,100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Chicago Subway	1,850	71	71⅛	70¾	71⅛
Dom. Copper	1,900	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
G. Gold	7,100	5¾	5¾	4⅞	5
Int. Salt	1,700	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Interboro	200	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Do pfd	208	72⅝	73	72⅝	72⅝
M. & P	1,700	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
Nor. Pac	100	163	163	163	163
United Copper	252	24½	24½	24½	24½
Do pfd	100	70	70	70	70
U. S. Leather pfd w. i.	150	101	101	100⅝	100⅝
Standard Oil	3	606½	606½	605	605

BONDS.

$36,000 U. S. Lea. 5s w. i.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

*Ex. Int.

Closing Bid and Asked Prices.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11	11¼
American Writing Paper	4½	5
Bay State Gas	2-16	¼
Amn. Tobacco	270	285
Compressed Air	24	24
Electric Boat	23	24
Do pfd	72	77
Electro Pneumatic	¾	1
Electric Vehicle	15	17
Do pfd	20	21
Havana Tobacco	24	25
Do pfd	33	35
Int. Mercantile Marine com	10¾	10¼
Do pfd	26½	27½
Manhattan Transit	2⅝	3
N. Y. El. Veh. Trans	4⅞	5⅜
Otis Elevator	49	52
Do pfd	104	106
Pittsburg and Boosevelt	23	28
Do pfd	85	111
Royal Baking Powder pfd	109	111
Seaboard Air Line	19	19¼
Do pfd	33	33¾
Standard Coupler	20	20
U. S. Shipbuilding pfd	36	40
Leather, w. i	40	40⅝
Safety	250	260

Foreign Exchange.

Sterling was dull, with little or no inquiry and scarcely any offerings. Of the continentals, francs were a shade lower, but marks unchanged. Actual rates for bankers' 60 day bills were 4.8495@4.8505; demand, 4.8695@4.8705; cable transfers, 4.8720@4.8735; sight francs, 5.16⅞ less 3-64@5.16⅞; short marks, 95½ less 1-32@95⅝.

Following are the posted rates of the principal drawers of foreign exchange:

Sterling	4.88
Paris, francs	5.15⅝
Berlin, reichsmarks	95⅝
Amsterdam, florins	40⅜
Zurich, francs	5.16⅛
Genoa, lire	5.16⅛
Antwerp, francs	5.16¼
Stockholm, kroners	27
St. Petersburg, rubles	51⅜
Vienna, kronen	20.40

Approximate rates for demand drafts on the orient:

Hongkong	46⅛
Manila	50¼
Shanghai	67⅝
Yokohama	50
Singapore	50¼

Chicago Stocks.

Chicago Subway stock was again irregular yesterday and not so active as on earlier days in the week. The price, however, closed firm at 71⅛, against a low of 70¾. While there is talk on the floor of a further advance it is possible the price will settle around the current quotations until stock is again distributed.

South Side Elevated advanced from 93 to 94½, but it was reported the trades had been crossed. In that event the advance was without significance. However, the White City business may sentimentally affect the price of the shares, for the June traffic probably will make a record.

National Biscuit common was sparingly dealt in. The price holds well around 60, but the general buying movement has ceased. The preferred enjoys a good market around 117.

There was nothing doing in the surface street railroad stocks. Just at present holders are inclined to think their position is improving. It is so slight as yet that bidding has not become active.

The Boxboard issues continue moderately active. There is no special motive for either buying or selling.

In American Can shares the price holds steady. The business of the company is understood to show constant improvement, but this is an off season in the markets, and the Can shares are seldom highly active except when business is good on the New York exchange.

The following were the sales on the Chicago stock exchange yesterday:

	Shares.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	350	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11¼
Do pfd	300	68½	68½	68½	68½
Chicago Subway	2,345	71	71⅛	70¾	71⅛
Diamond Match	18	129	129	129	129
Met. L	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Illinois Brick	15	66½	66½	65¾	65¾
National Biscuit	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Do pfd	30	117	117	117	117
National Carbon	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
N. W. L. pfd	35	90	90¼	87	90¼
Quaker Oats	100	77	77	77	77
South Side L	275	93	94¼	93	94½
Rock Island	200	27	27	26¾	26¾
Street's Ba. Car pfd	101	101	101	100¾	101
United Boxboard	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Do pfd	45	10	10	10	10

BONDS.

$4000 Chi Edison 5s	104	$1000 N W El 4s	94
2000 Met El gold 4s	94¼	$5000 Pneuma-Tafr	
1000 do exten 4s	87¾	4.40s	90¾

CHICAGO EXCHANGE CLOSING.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Can	11	11⅜	Met. L pfd	64½	65
Do pfd	68	68½	N. W. El	21½	22½
Biscuit	60⅝	61	Do pfd	85	90
Do pfd	117	117½	Do 5s	94	94½
Boxboard	9¾	10	No. Chicago	60	65
Carbon	62	117	Pneu. Tool	45	46
Do pfd	116	117	Quaker Oats	75	80
Chi. City Ry.	100	100	Do pfd	92½	93
Chi. Subway	71⅛	72	Swifts	107⅞	108¼
Dia. Match	138½	139	Title & Tr	99¾	100
Edison	140	140	Un. Brew	7	8
K. C. Li	42¾	43½	Do pfd	38	38
Do pfd	85	85¾	West Chic	40	
Lake	3¾

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

SATURDAY IS A GOOD DAY
to get a good position through us, for we have plenty of good orders and not so many men to fill them.
YOU CAN SECURE A POSITION TODAY
AND GO TO WORK MONDAY.
NO MONEY TO PAY AGENCY.
Bank floor. MORRELL AGENCY, 48 S. Clark-st.

ELEVATOR BOYS — EXPERIENCED, FOR factoring Co. MORRELL AGENCY, 48 S. Clark.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER—EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE; PERmanent position for right party with references. Call WILSON 1413 Masonic Temple.

NEAT AND STEADY YOUNG LADY OF ABOUT 18 years, for office work; no experience necessary; $5 to start; permanent position for right party. Call Room 623, 40 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG LADY FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; must be exp. Apply Saturday to MR. HOWELL, JOSEPH PHILLIPSON, 400 S. Jefferson-st.

Saleswomen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESLADIES—50, FOR VARIOUS DEPARTments; Apr. 8:30 a. m. to the Superintendent, 6th floor, THE FAIR, State, Adams and Dearborn-sts.

SALESPEOPLE—WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE of dry goods business; useless to apply unless thoroughly competent. Apply Saturday to MANDEL BROTHERS.

WANTED—A FEW MORE ENERGETIC CANvassers for our rapid sellers; ladies are making from $12 to $25 per week; experience unnecessary. Call forenoons. GRIMES, Room 303, 188 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN SOLICITors; salary and commission; nothing to sell; steady job. Can call Room 1031 Masonic Temple. Can call Sunday, 9 to 12 or 2 to 5.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS EVERYwhere, to sell article every lady must have. Address C. WRIGHT, Box 440, Chicago.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADY FOR silverware section. Apply Superintendent. MANDEL BROTHERS.

Domestics.

COMPETENT GIRL WITH REFERENCES; small family; good wages. 7144 Princeton-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of two; no washing; best wages; German preferred. Refs. required. MRS. S. J. BROWN, 2814 Fairfield-av., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SECOND GIRL—IN PRIVATE FAMILY. 422 E. Huron-st.

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West Side.

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North Side.

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469 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished room, with alcove, also pleasant double front room; first class table; terms moderate.

226 DEARBORN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE front rooms with board; walking distance.

206 CASS-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; MODERate prices; walking distance. Tel. 4401 Dearborn.

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654 LA SALLE-AV.—[LINCOLN PARK]—ROOM for one or two; excellent board.

508 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed front room; every convenience; excellent board.

440 LA SALLE-AV.—REFINED FAMILY, NEAR park, two desirable rooms; excellent board.

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HOTEL DEL PRADO—A SELECT FAMILY AND transient hotel [400 rooms], occupying the entire block between Washington and Madison-avs., fronting on Midway-blvd. We have parlor and bedroom with private bath and board for two people, $25 to $40 per week.
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A select family hotel; newly decorated; excellent table, music, with or without board. Rates for 2 people, from $65 to $85 per month. Single rooms, $4 per week. Trans. 2½ blocks to Ill. Central; 15 min. to Cottage Grove-av.

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American plan; permanent; single rooms; en suite; hot, cold water; best location; roomy porch; family tables; ideal summer home.

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South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 12TH-ST. NEW CREDITON HOTEL. EUROPEAN.
Everything new and up to date.
Electric light and cold water in every room.
Choice outside rooms, $5, $6, $7, and $8 per week.
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Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen cannot be excelled.
Easy walking distance. Telephone South 262.

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West Side.

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North Side.

TO RENT—271 DAYTON-ST., 2D FLAT, PLEASant front room; all conveniences, in respectable private family; also board; near L.

TO RENT—192 N. STATE-ST., 2D FLAT, NICEly furnished room for two; modern.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

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DAVID WEBER, THE EXPERT.
3626 State-st. BRANCHES: 118 E. 43d-st., 225-st. and Michigan-av. Phone Douglas 524.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 DEARBORN-ST., PHONE Main 3047. 54 and 56 39th-st., Phone Oak 539; 504 W. Madison-st. Phone Monroe 1151.

GEO. C. AUWERDA, 436 N. CLARK-ST., RELIable dyer and cleaner; all styles of dress plaiting, cloth buttons, etc. Phone Black 28.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

FURS STORED, REMODELED, REPAIRED, made to order. P. Frankel, designer and furrier, formerly with Chas. Stevens & Bros., 90 E. Washington-st. Tel. Market 1220. Will send for them.

CANDIES.

CONFECTIONERY, FINE BONBONS, AND chocolates, famous throughout the United States. Send for wholesale and retail catalogue.
C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

GIGANTIC OFFER — CALL THIS WEEK; dressmaking and millinery taught; French models and charms exhibited free; learn to cut to order coat, suit, shirt waist, and skirt; patterns will make your dressmaking easy; verbal instruction free. McDowell School, 78 State-st., opp. Field's store.

VALENTINE'S SELF-CALCULATING SYSTEM is the latest invention in cutting; do not fail to examine it before going elsewhere; patterns cut to order. SCHOOL at 756 Wilson-av.

MADAM HUNT'S MILLINERY SCHOOL—BEST in city; positions furnished; indorsed by leading wholesale houses. 1201 Masonic Temple.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

WALTZ, 2 STEP. REVERSE GUARANTEED. [Success or no pay.]
6 STRICTLY PRIVATE LESSONS $2; STAGE dancing; cake walk, $2; clog, BUCK, skirt, etc. Miss Frances Lee. PROF. RIDGE, 127 La Salle-st., near Madison. Call for circulars.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

ALEXANDER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 171 Washington-st.—Reliable service. Tel. Main 1806.

WARD DETECTIVE AGENCY, 3903 COTTAGE Grove-av. Phone Doug. 937. Reliable service.

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LOW RATES TO ST. PAUL, SEATTLE, DENver, 10,000 other points. A. J. Geis, 203 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALARY LOANS—
SALARY LOANS
MADE WITHOUT ANY SECURITY.
Every man and woman in Chicago can get all the money they want on their PLAIN NOTE. NO INDORSER necessary. Get rates first. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. NO ONE REFUSED MONEY. MASON INVESTMENT CO., 154 Monroe, Room 502, corner Clark-st. Call or write. PRESENT THIS AD. IT IS GOOD FOR MONEY.

JUST AS AT A BANK—YOU CAN BORROW MONEY HERE in small as well as large sums, payable as convenient. Merchants' ACCOUNTS bought. Rents and notes discounted. Money for taxes, etc. YOU can also, if employed, get money quickly. LADIES of reputable family easily borrow on their own name. $10 to $100. Call at private offices, 605, 218 Dearborn-st. F. N. PECK.

SALARIED PEOPLE CAN HAVE ALL THE MONEY they want. QUICK. CONFIDENTIALLY. OTHER loans paid by us. EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Loans negotiated.
NATIONAL CAPITAL CO.,
R. 202 Temple Court Bldg., 225 Dearborn-st.

$10 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE—
NATIONAL FINANCE CO.,
R. 431, Unity Bldg. Open till 6 p. m.
South Chicago Branch, 9215 Commercial-av.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT SECURITY; LOW RATES; easy payments; confidential treatment. R. 607, 213 La Salle-st., 6th floor.

SMALL ACCOMMODATION LOANS; FAIR treatment and consideration to square people. LANGLEY, Room 741, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY FOR YOU ON YOUR SALARY; QUICKly, confidentially, easy, and low rates.
EQUITY FINANCE CO., 710, 218 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; by buying our notes; $1 per month; special clothes. Employes' Credit Co., 122 La Salle-st.

LOANS—TO EVERYBODY ON SALARIES. FURniture, cheap. Suite 40, 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES CONTEMPLATING THE PURchase of a pleasure or business vehicle should not fail to call at our repository and inspect our large and varied stock of up to date work, prices very much reduced during this month; must remove this stock to make room for other goods; credit extended to responsible parties. Our work stands second to none in the city as regards workmanship, quality, style, finish, etc. Mention this ad.
RACINE WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO.,
535-561 Wabash-av.

ALWAYS ON HAND 150 TO 200 HEAD OF heavy draft, express, coach, saddle, and farm horses and mares; horses guaranteed for 90 days. ARE ELZE & SON, 272-276 N. Clinton, Center-av., near Milwaukee-av. Phone Monroe 1006.

ELEGANT FAMILY HORSE, SAFE FOR LAdies; extension top cutunder surrey, and spring top buggy and runabout; also two sets of very fine single harness. 308 E. Erie-st., near N. State.

FOR SALE—STANDARD BRED BROOD MARE, 9 years old, sound, with sucking colt and yearling, both from Cecilian, 2:22; 5 beat high class stock. TOWNSEND FARM, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH COMBINATION HORSE. Kimball trap and harness, at a big bargain; can be seen Sunday from 9 to 3 p. m. at 1064 Wellington-av.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE REPAIRING NEATly and promptly done. Racine Wagon and Carriage Co., Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.

WANTED—GOOD HORSES TO PASTURE; BE

REAL ESTATE—SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—SCHOOL PREMISES.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO OFFERS FOR SALE OR RENT, THE OLD OAKLAND SCHOOL PREMISES, LOCATED SOUTHEAST CORNER COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 40TH-ST. PROPOSALS ARE INVITED EITHER FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE BUILDING AND SITE OUTRIGHT OR FOR THE RENTAL OF THE PROPERTY FOR A TERM OF EITHER TWENTY [20] OR NINETY-NINE [99] YEARS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO J. A. GUILFORD, BUSINESS MANAGER, ROOM 730 TRIBUNE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

FOR SALE—

THESE PROPERTIES ARE OFFERED AT ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REAL VALUE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. $4,500—KENWOOD HOUSE; a credit that may be $ [illegible] north of 47th-st., near the lake; 3 [illegible] Bedford stone front and stone steps; [illegible] rooms; lot 30x140 to alley; very fine [illegible] throughout in hardwoods; polished [illegible] in every room; 2 bathrooms, stationary [illegible] stories; entire house has been hand- [illegible] and recent work refinished at cost [illegible] rooms have all south and east exposure [illegible] modern home in choice location; [illegible] owner desires to sell at $12,000; [illegible] mortgage $5,000, runs 5 years, 5%.

$3,500—LAKE-AV. RESIDENCE. [illegible] BLOCKS FROM KENWOOD DEPOT [illegible] AT LESS THAN COST OF [illegible] AND GROUND. This [illegible] contains ten rooms and two bathrooms; [illegible] floors in every room; lot 50x162 to 20 ft. [illegible] home has side driveway; lot filled with all [illegible] and shrubbery; ground is worth $175 [illegible] for $25 a month. [illegible] $100 for $2.75 a month.

[illegible] amount of the loan in CASH [illegible] business strictly confidential. [illegible] & TRUST CO. [unine.], [illegible] Dearborn-st., 6th floor.

PIANOS, ETC.

$80 for $1.75 a month
$90 for $2.00 a month.
$75 for $1.75 a month.
$100 for $2.75 a month.

$250 WILL BUY A GOOD PIANO; $5 CASH, $5 MONTHLY; worth double. [illegible] 92 La Salle-st., Room 45; main 3164.

PIANO LOANS—SIGN AT [illegible] day or evening. Est. 31 yrs. [illegible] Madison, Rooms 11 and 12, [illegible] a block.

PIANOS ON FURNITURE, PI- [illegible] without removal; also easy [illegible] idential. 702, 185 Dearborn.

PIANOS—ST., PRIVATE RES- [illegible] 1861. Loans on watches, [illegible] at lowest rates.

PIANOS—1¼% A MONTH [illegible] DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. [illegible] 1401 Champlain Bldg.

PIANOS—CO., PHONE CENTRAL [illegible]-st., Room 306. Loans on

REAL ESTATE—NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—

EDGEWATER.

NEW HOUSES.

$4,000-$5,000. $5,500. $6,750. $7,500. $12,500. $19,000. $21,000.

EASY TERMS.

The Northwestern L or Clark-st. cable and [illegible] to Evanston electric to branch office at [illegible] Evanston-av. Open every day and evening. [illegible] or booklet showing cuts of houses and floor [illegible]

COCHRAN & McCLUER.
107 DEARBORN-ST.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 921.

FOR SALE—8 PER CENT NET INVESTMENT; [illegible] CASH REQUIRED.
[illegible] FREMONT-ST.
[illegible] two houses; all rented for [illegible] monthly; $5,100. Due 4½ [illegible] per cent. TO CLOSE ESTATE MUST [illegible] WITHIN 30 DAYS.
[illegible] PALMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PARK—WANT OFFER [illegible] Sheridan-rd. house, lot 100x174, 5208 Beacon- [illegible] near Wilson-av. and Beacon-st. Commis- [illegible] sion. This is one of the finest houses in [illegible] the north side; has a fine barn. [illegible] BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 185 La [illegible] ed. exchanged.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-AV. RESIDENCE. [illegible] BLOCKS FROM KENWOOD DEPOT [illegible] AT LESS THAN COST OF [illegible] AND GROUND. This [illegible] contains ten rooms and two bathrooms; [illegible] floors in every room; lot 50x162 to 20 ft. [illegible] home has side driveway; lot filled with all [illegible] and shrubbery; ground is worth $175 [illegible] for $25 a month. [illegible] $100 for $2.75 a month.

[illegible] amount of the loan in CASH [illegible] business strictly confidential. [illegible] & TRUST CO. [unine.], [illegible] Dearborn-st., 6th floor.

REAL ESTATE—WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—6 ROOM COTTAGE— [illegible] Cicero [illegible] L." Garfield Park branch, to [illegible] Lake-av. to our Jackson-blvd. subdivision; [illegible] $3,000 and $5,000; small payments down, [illegible] $25 and $30 per month. Modern conveniences; street [illegible] sewer, water, gas, and cement walks all [illegible] paid for. Low taxes and low water rates. [illegible] to live around Chicago. 5c fare, 25 [illegible] ride from "Loop." [illegible] Come out and see for yourself. Agent on ground [illegible] day.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., [illegible] 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—RARE OPPORTUNITY— [illegible] north of Ogden-av.; strictly modern; [illegible] 7 and 7 room Bedford stone front flats, de- [illegible] sirable, well constructed, cost $10,000; rental [illegible] $1,000; will sell for $7,000 if sold at once; [illegible] investigate at once.

J. A. WENDELL & CO., 202-208 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—RANDOLPH-ST. LOTS, $550 UP. WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, $850 UP. [illegible] 150. [illegible] $50 cash, $10 monthly; worth double. [illegible] WOOD, 92 La Salle-st., Room 45; main 3164.

FOR SALE—5878 FULTON-ST., NEAR 52D-AV. [illegible] 7 rooms; [illegible] "L" station in Austin; [illegible] over $7,000; price for a quick sale $4,500; this [illegible] a bargain. Open Sunday.
[illegible] & WATSON, 180 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — 643 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 13 [illegible] brick residence, all rooms light; furnace [illegible] heat; cost $6,000; former price $7,000; reduced to [illegible] $5,000. GELTEMORY, cor. Madison-st. [illegible] Halsted-blvd.

FOR SALE—SIXES FT.—MUST SACRIFICE. [illegible] W. COR. HARRISON AND ALBANY. [illegible] INVESTMENT CO., Arts., 108 La Salle.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. ST. LOUIS-AV. AND [illegible] (3d-st. brick); imp. paid. 1229 Oakdale-av.

REAL ESTATE—NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—

EDGEWATER.

NEW HOUSES.

$4,000-$5,000. $5,500. $6,750.
$8,500. $12,500. $19,000. $21,000.

EASY TERMS.

The Northwestern L or Clark-st. cable and [illegible] to Evanston electric to branch office at [illegible] Evanston-av. Open every day and evening. [illegible] or booklet showing cuts of houses and floor [illegible]

COCHRAN & McCLUER.
107 DEARBORN-ST.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 921.

FOR SALE—8 PER CENT NET INVESTMENT; [illegible] CASH REQUIRED.
[illegible] FREMONT-ST.
[illegible] two houses; all rented for [illegible] monthly; $5,100. Due 4½ [illegible] per cent. TO CLOSE ESTATE MUST [illegible] WITHIN 30 DAYS.
[illegible] PALMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PARK—WANT OFFER [illegible] Sheridan-rd. house, lot 100x174, 5208 Beacon- [illegible] near Wilson-av. and Beacon-st. Commis- [illegible] sion. This is one of the finest houses in [illegible] the north side; has a fine barn. [illegible] BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 185 La [illegible] ed. exchanged.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE— [illegible] Nos. 2 blocks from Wilson-av. "L" sta. [illegible] Stone front. Slate roof. [illegible] Lot 50x140. Fine lawn and shrub- [illegible] bery. Only $46,500.
[illegible] JENSON & CO., 1908 Evanston-av.

FOR SALE—2 FLAT, STONE FRONT AND [illegible] 2 story and [illegible] a home; east front; near Belmont [illegible] cars. Address F 108, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$750, 25 FT. LOT IN EDGEWATER. [illegible] Lot must sell this week. [illegible] Box 214, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK PROPERTY; S. [illegible] TOUHY, "ORIGINAL OWNERS." [illegible] Bldg.

REAL ESTATE—SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, COTTAGE ON 52D [illegible] near Lincoln-av. Address A 242, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE—NORTHWEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—

A BIG ACRE BARGAIN
A BIG ACRE BARGAIN

ABOUT 75 ACRES
ABOUT 75 ACRES

AT WEST PULLMAN
AT WEST PULLMAN

Adjoining facilities on two railroads. Suburban [illegible] are protected. Also near electric cars. [illegible] are authorized to offer this choice property, [illegible] for sale, at less than $700 per acre.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible] 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

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Adjoining facilities on two railroads. Suburban [illegible] are protected. Also near electric cars. [illegible] are authorized to offer this choice property, [illegible] for sale, at less than $700 per acre.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible] 101 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE—SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ADJOINING ELM- [illegible] take part city improved. PICKLIN, 99 [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—100 FEET CHOICE [illegible] on Michigan-av., at low price for quick [illegible] sale. F. C. CLARK, 147 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE—300X250 FT., OR LOTS [illegible] must sell. Wm. Sivyer, 5602 Jackson-av.

FOR SALE—BERWYN BARGAIN! 7 R. HOUSE, [illegible] J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st., R. 522.

REAL ESTATE—SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS FOR CHICKEN farms; 12 miles N. W.; 35 minutes' ride, 10c fare; [illegible] good schools, churches, stores, etc.; 2 to 6 blocks [illegible] from station; high and dry. Call or write for book- [illegible] let. Prices low; terms easy.
E. G. FRANKLIN, 180 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK—I WILL SELL [illegible] a few choice residence lots on the Sheridan-road [illegible] and Lincoln-av., with all improvements in, at a [illegible] low price to those who will improve, and will make [illegible] terms to suit. Address C. P. RICE, Owner.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK, IL.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON APT. BLG., COR. [illegible] Asbury-av., pays 15 per cent..... $16,000
Asbury-av., corner, 150x150..... 6,000
Sansom-av., 8 rooms, 60 ft..... 4,000
Owner, 1108, 188 La Salle. Cent. 4655.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, TWO NEW 8 ROOM [illegible] modern, substantial residences, built by day labor; [illegible] close to Chicago; large lots 80x150; $5,250; easy [illegible] terms. H. C. HANSEN, 172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, E. OF RY., SOUTH [illegible] of Highland Park, heavily wooded and divided by [illegible] ravine, making three beautiful lots; $1,200 [illegible] per acre. REMICK & MORTON, 107 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE 8 R. HOUSE; PERFECT [illegible] shape; barn, garden in, shrubbery; deep lot; [illegible] east front, 2 blocks from sta.; must sell; only [illegible] $4,000. Address J 325, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—FINE ACRES [illegible] at Lake Forest; beautiful trees; fine rowing; near [illegible] Sheridan road; owner nonresident. Address N N [illegible] 104, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, 11 R. MODERN [illegible] house; $45 month, same as rent. [illegible] Call R. 808, 100 Washington-st., or [illegible] or 523 S. Oak Park-av., O. Park.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOUR LOTS FOR SALE, [illegible] corner Oak Park and Fillmore-st.; will be on grounds [illegible] Sunday from 2 to 6 p. m. Or address SEYMOUR [illegible] PLACE, Grand Central Hotel.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE—NEW, MODERN 8 [illegible] room house, East Side; first floor hardwood floor [illegible] and finish; price, $5,500. CHAS. CARHART, [illegible] Owner, 920 Linden-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON THE HILL AT [illegible] Wheaton, $3,000; beautiful home site; might [illegible] divide; also 2½ acres, $1,000. Robertson, 85 Wash- [illegible] ington.

FOR SALE—SICK, MUST SELL AT ONCE; 9 R. [illegible] new, thoroughly mod. Austin res., oak throughout; [illegible] central hall; $5,900; worth $7,000; near "L." [illegible] BARGAIN. OWNER, N. East-av., Oak Park.

FOR SALE—14 ROOM BLDG.; CAN BE USED [illegible] for boarding and restaurant; in Gale; one block [illegible] from "L" cars. $1,500; CLEAR. Address K 7 [illegible] 385, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CENTRAL OAK PARK [illegible] home, 10 rooms; fine surroundings; worth [illegible] $25,000; MAKE OFFER. J 424, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—NEW MODERN MODEL [illegible] homes. F. A. HILL & CO., Washington-blvd. [illegible] and Laird-av., and 111 North Park-av., Austin.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON ASBURY-AV., EVANS- [illegible] ton; price low. [illegible] WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOUSES, AUSTIN [illegible] and Oak Park, $2,000 to $7,000. Terms. [illegible] N. F. BORING, 702 Security Bldg., 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES AND LOTS; [illegible] rents. THOS. H. GALE, 705 Tribune Bldg., 181 [illegible] La Salle-st., or opp. Oak Park sta. Lake-st., "L."

FOR SALE—1 ACRE TRACTS; HILLS, TREES, [illegible] springs, streams, natural parks; good suburban [illegible] service. MONSON & COMPTON, La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE—SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN "OAKDALE," FRONTING [illegible] on Okauchee Lake, the most beautiful lake [illegible] of the famous lake region of Waukesha Co., Wis- [illegible] consin; only 5 hours from Chicago; 2 trains daily; [illegible] service; near Oconomowoc; lots are 50 ft. on lake [illegible] front and 200 ft. to 500 ft. deep; large shade trees; [illegible] an ideal spot to build your summer cottage; excel- [illegible] did fishing, boating, sailing, etc. EASY TERMS. [illegible] Abstract with each lot; title perfect.

Call and see photos, plats, etc.

SKIDMORE LAND CO., 536 Tribune Bldg.

FOR SALE—SUMMER HOMES AND COTTAGE [illegible] sites at beautiful Sister Lakes; write us fully de- [illegible] scribing what you want. PRATT, LOOMIS & [illegible] PRATT, Benton Harbor, Mich.

REAL ESTATE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—

OUT THEY GO
OUT THEY GO

To North Dakota to homestead 160 acres and [illegible] buy 160 acres adjoining, thus securing 320 acres [illegible] of the best wheat land in the state for only $12 [illegible] an acre. Exc. every Monday, Tuesday, and Thurs- [illegible] day. Get tickets and pass from W. H. H. BROWN [illegible] COMPANY, 131 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—40 ACRE FRUIT AND GENERAL [illegible] purpose farm; good soil; in fine cultivation; [illegible] large apple and peach orchard; 4 acres raspberries; [illegible] good 8 room house, barn, and other buildings; con- [illegible] venient location; gravel road; close to lake; crops [illegible] all in; must be sold. Inquire of S. FALLS, Spring [illegible] Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES GOOD DAKOTA LAND, [illegible] well located, $7. Also choice quarters in Sully, [illegible] Hughes, Hyde, Faulk, Potter, Hand, McPherson, [illegible] Campbell, and Dewmons Counties, for $5.00 to $10 [illegible] per acre. Terms. No better investment any- [illegible] where. Casselman & Burge, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$35 ACRES SOUTHERN WISCON- [illegible] sin, 61 miles from Chicago, 2 miles from r. r. sta- [illegible] tion, 1 mile from Lake Michigan; best grass soil, [illegible] 2 sets good buildings, $75 an acre. Bargain. [illegible] E. W. CASE, 20, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CUBA, CUBA, CUBA—WILL SELL [illegible] part of my farm and fruit land in healthiest part [illegible] Cuba near large city in American settlement; good [illegible] water and transportation; $10 per acre. OWNER, [illegible] 1218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—60 CENTS AN ACRE, 5,000 ACRES [illegible] cutover land in Michigan; will sell any quantity [illegible] desired. THOMAS WATTS, Phœnix Building, [illegible] Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM LANDS CHEAP. [illegible] Illinois Trust & Investment Co., Muskogee, Ind. [illegible] Ter.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 82 ACRES, 20 MILES [illegible] out. $6,500. 1110, 109 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE—FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—BUY A FRUIT FARM [illegible] in the banner county of the Michigan fruit belt. [illegible] Principal crop 40% of all fruit grown in the state. [illegible] Largest list of bona fide bargains ever offered. [illegible] Write for booklet and free list.
PRATT, LOOMIS & PRATT, [illegible] Benton Harbor, Mich.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES BEAUTIFULLY LOCAT- [illegible] ed; 16 acres of grapes; 1¼ miles east of Paw Paw, [illegible] on Kalamazoo road, proposed electric R. R. route, [illegible] a rare, profitable investment. Particulars [illegible] write. DOWNING & CASE, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE—
25 acres 2 miles west of Paw Paw; beautiful [illegible] shade, 700 peach trees, and 4 acres grapes, bear- [illegible] ing; an ideal spot; price $2,800, part cash.
DOWNING & CASE, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE—FINE HOME OF 80 ACRES, CO- [illegible] vert, Mich., where they raise fancy peaches; [illegible] price $10,000.
J. A. PATTON, Owner, Wheaton, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WEST SIDE IMPROVED PROP- [illegible] erty; we have cash buyers and can make quick [illegible] sales; call at once. L. S. COHEN, 613 Ashland-blk. [illegible] HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED — COTTAGES, 2, 3, AND 6 FLAT [illegible] bldg., south of Harrison, west of Western-av. [illegible] Cash buyers waiting. Owner only. P. D. CAL- [illegible] LAN & CO., 140 La Salle-st. Cent. 824.

WANTED — NORTH SIDE VACANT; WILL [illegible] give a 6 flat equity and cash. B.-B. CLOVER & [illegible] BRO., 1868 Evanston-av.

WANTED—2 FLAT BLDG. 6 AND 7 ROOM, W. [illegible] of Cicero-av. and s. of Madison-st. up to $6,000. [illegible] S. SCHALLMANN & CO., 1204, 184 Washington-st.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR BARGAIN IN [illegible] 2 or 3 flat brick. C. F. SCHULTZ, [illegible] 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 OR 30 VACANT, NORTH OF 55TH- [illegible] st., on Michigan, Indiana, or Prairie-avs., east [illegible] front, for all cash. Address K P 401, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY IMPROVED, CLEAR OR IN- [illegible] cumbered, for $10,000 acre tract, 7 miles from [illegible] courthouse. J. F. HECHT, 804, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LARGE BLDGS. FOR SPOT CASH; [illegible] must be bargains. [illegible] J. L. SHAW & CO., 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR BARGAIN [illegible] in 2 flat brick, near Halsted, south of 55d-st. Ad- [illegible] dress K 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—BARGAIN IN 2 FLAT, S. F., 35TH, [illegible] e. of Wabash. Address K 134, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—4311-13 FORRESTVILLE- [illegible] av., new 6 flat bldg., lot 57x125 to rear alley; [illegible] swellest 6 flat bldg. on So. Side. Large, light [illegible] rooms, beam ceilings, rental $5,720 per year. [illegible] Com. to brokers.
J. L. SHAW & CO., 100 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE 110 ACRE FARM; [illegible] good bldgs. and land; 80 rods from depot; near [illegible] good town; Kane Co., near Elgin; price $10,000; [illegible] will take one-half in Chicago inc. two flat, or [illegible] residence, bal. long time at 5%. J. V. MINK, [illegible] Elgin, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—5022 TO 30 MICHIGAN-AV., [illegible] 3 new 6 flat bldgs., Lot 66 2-3x161 ft. each; 23 ft. [illegible] of light. Beam ceilings, German living rooms, art [illegible] glass shades. See them today. Rental $5,520 per [illegible] bldg. Com. to brokers.
J. L. SHAW & CO., 100 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR IMPROVED CAL. RANCH [illegible] for equity in hotel worth $50,000. [illegible] Large body Wis. black stump land for equity in [illegible] apartments; will divide. [illegible] Clear $30,000 residence for corn farm; might as- [illegible] sume. C. H. EULETTE & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—99 YEAR STRAIGHT LEASE- [illegible] hold, close in, with 6 story manufacturing build- [illegible] ing, containing 45,000 square feet; price $45,000, [illegible] clear; pays 7% net; owner wants farm.
J. M. SECRIST & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $5,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON [illegible] modern flat building, for which I paid $12,000 [illegible] cash one year ago. Will pay off $1,000 in 2 years [illegible] and $1,000 in 3 years; 5 per cent intrest. Address [illegible] L C 452, Tribune office.

SPECIAL FUND FOR REAL PROPERTY [illegible] loans; quick action, best rates.

WILLIAM A. HOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE, $2,000, AT 6%, [illegible] on N. Side improved.
JAMES A. McLANE & CO., 100 Washington-st.

BARGAIN—FINE STEAM HEATED 6 FLAT [illegible] building near boulevards and car lines; rents, [illegible] farm, or vacant. PICKLIN, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A $12,500 EQUITY, 6 FLAT [illegible] bldg. for anything I can borrow $5,000 on. L. M. [illegible] COY, Unity Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—LARGE COR. FLAT BLDG. [illegible] near So. Side elevated station.
J. L. SHAW & CO., 100 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GEO. W. COBB & CO., 107 DEARBORN-ST.—Money to loan on mortgages at lowest rates.

FOR SALE—$1,300 AND $4,000, 5½% MORT- [illegible] gage on improved. Address J 407, Tribune.

WANTED—$5,500 MORTGAGE ON BUILDING [illegible] worth $12,000. Address J 407, Tribune office.

$16,000 WANTED—CAN DIVIDE NEW STORES; [illegible] location S. West Side. J 495, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000, 5 YRS., 6%, ON 2 STY. BRICK [illegible] store; rented $300; No. 1 tenant. K 222, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., Established 1865. Room 1121, 115 Monroe-st., First National Bank Bldg.

Real estate loans of every kind and size made without delay at low rates and best terms.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION OR attorney's fees on Chicago real estate, with privilege of paying all or part of principal before maturity and stopping interest. Borrower sees payments credited on note and pays interest only on the balance due.

BUILDING LOANS made on short notice. Personal attention given to large and small borrowers.

THE COLONIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
Formerly Rees & Co.'s,
N. W. COR. LA SALLE and WASHINGTON-STS.

MONEY TO LOAN—

On Chicago and improved suburban property. Lowest rates. Quick action, as we pass on securities. Building loans.

BAIRD & WARNER,
90 LA SALLE-ST.

WE LOAN ON VACANT AND IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

Special inducements on building loans.

We have for sale mortgages from $1,000 to $10,000, secured by brick apartment houses in the best residence streets of Chicago; suitable for trust funds.

JOHN F. HARSH & COMPANY,
1020 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND CHOICE SUBURBAN real estate at lowest market rates. BUILDING LOANS MADE. PREPAYMENT PRIVILEGES. NO DELAY. Security the best security. SPECIAL FUND to loan on MODERN BRICK store and residence property in sums of $5,000 to $10,000 at 5 per cent. Liberal terms to BROKERS. CUINLAN & TYSON, 70 Dearborn-st.

Cochran & McCluer,
107 Dearborn-st.

Make loans on improved and vacant property; also building loans at lowest rates; quick service; prepayment privileges.

H. O. STONE & CO.,
10 plans. Main 539. 206 La Salle-st.
NO COMMISSION. NO DELAY. LOANS ON CHICAGO and suburban real estate; lowest rates.

REAL ESTATE LOANS
WITHOUT COMMISSION.
SPECIALLY ADVANTAGEOUS
REPAYMENT PRIVILEGES.
BUILDING LOANS.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
29 LA SALLE-ST.

JENNINGS REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY,
First National Bank Building.
MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY
from 4 to 6 per cent,
according to amount of security.
EDWIN A. MEARS & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
Special attention to builders.
Call and get our terms.
MADLUNG, EDMANN & McCORTNEY,
402 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,000 FOR 5 YEARS [illegible] at 5% per cent on my modern brick and stone [illegible] three flat building; no commission; or will sell [illegible] same for $18,500; title perfect; no [illegible] agents. Address K P 115, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN.
LOWEST RATES.
QUICK ACTION.
C. B. MOORE, 1208 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE & CO., 127 Monroe-st., Stock Exchange.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for building loans.
E. G. PAULING, 132 La Salle-st.

WE'LL PAY YOUR INTEREST, TAXES, OR debts and take 2d mortgage on income property to secure advances. Loans made in 24 hours.
U. S. INVESTMENT CO., 1404 Unity Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS ON BUILDING LOANS. PROMPT ATTENTION.
S. W. STRAUSS & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

LOANS—
LOWEST RATES.
HENRY H. WALKER & CO.,
201 Tacoma Building.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.
83 AND 85 DEARBORN-ST.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
LOWEST RATES.

CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK—CHICAGO SAVINGS Bank Bldg., State and Madison-sts.: Chicago Loans. Loans on Chicago real estate at current rates. Building loans made.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON APPROVED Chicago real estate promptly made by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, HOWARD C. FIELD, Mgr., 123 Adams-st.

REYNOLDS & ROSE,
522 TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Make loans on Chicago real estate at lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago improved real estate; no commission; no delay. Security the best. SPECIAL FUND to loan on MODERN BRICK store and residence property in sums of $5,000 to $10,000 at 5 per cent. Liberal terms to BROKERS. CUINLAN & TYSON, 70 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT LOWEST PREVAILing rates. Building loans wanted. No delays. KOZMINSKI & LOVE, 1204 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 WASHINGTON-ST. Loans on real estate; best terms; no delay. We pass on security. Building loans a specialty.

$200 TO $2,500 ON VACANT OR IMPROVED city or suburban property at lowest rates. See me first. ARTHUR LUDDEN, 6 Dearborn-st.

A. C. TISDELLE, BANKER, 94 LA SALLE-ST. 5% FIRST MORTGAGES FOR SALE; $200 TO $50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

WILL MAKE LIBERAL LOANS ON NORTH Side property from $2,000 to $4,000.
W. G. STOUGHTON, 132 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates; building loans made.
HENRY W. BOWEN & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. BEST rates. Quick action.
WILLIAM A. HOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
On city property at lowest rates; prompt service. [illegible] Mortgages for sale from $1,000 up.

CALLISTUS S. ENNIS & CO., 122 MONROE-ST. Money to loan on first mortgages at lowest rates. Mortgages for sale from $1,000 up.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates; building loans. W. C. KINNEY & CO., 189 La Salle-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate at lowest current rates; no delay; we pass on security.

SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS PROMPTLY made; terms easy. HENRY C. Robinson, Chicago Opera House, 112 Clark-st., R. 504.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at current rates of interest.
WM. A. REED & CO., 188 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN real estate at lowest rates.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN real estate at lowest rates.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate security.
JOHN B. KNIGHT & CO., 99 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMP.; LOWEST RATES.
HEADLEY & CO.,
736 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—HAVE MONEY TO LOAN on small mortgages from $1,500 to $3,000.
SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

$200 TO $50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, 5%. First gold mortgages for sale.
A. C. TISDELLE, BANKER, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—
3260 Rhodes-av., fine 11 room brick and stone dwelling; detached; with large brick barn; steam heat; $43.33 per month.
338 West 63d-st., large 9 room frame dwelling, steam heat; $35.
3126 Rhodes-av., fine large 12 room brick dwelling; $55.
REYNOLDS & ROSE,
522 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 3437 MICHIGAN-AV., 12 rooms; steam heat; best location in city for respectable boarding; good transportation facilities, Indiana-av. State, and L; long favorable lease to right party. S. GREGSTEN, 1412 Natl. Bank Bldg. Cent. 9235.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 2014 MICHIGAN-AV., to a private family only. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 135 Adams-st.

TO RENT—JULY AND AUGUST, A SMALL 7 room furnished cottage; near the lake; in Winnetka. Address J 502, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 rooms; convenient to transportation; near 51st-st. Ill. Cent. Telephone 3095 Douglas.

TO RENT—A MODERN 4 ROOM COTTAGE; good transportation. 7652 Coles-av., Windsor Pk.

TO RENT—3618 CALUMET-AV.—MOD., 8 ROOMS, $25. G. LASHER & SON, 41 Clark-st. Central 80.

TO RENT—3840 VINCENNES-AV., 9 ROOM MODern house; open; $30.

TO RENT—8 ROOM COTTAGE, BATH, porches, shade trees. 1067 51st and Mich.-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—
671 West Adams-st.; fine large 9 room semi-detached frame dwelling; $30.
REYNOLDS & ROSE,
522 Tribune Building.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT MODERATE RENTAL—
TEN AND TWELVE ROOM PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN THE
McCormick Theological Seminary grounds, on Chalmers-pl. Belden and Fullerton-aves. between North Halsted-st. and Seminary-av. Excellent location. Churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. Fullerton-av. station of the Northwestern Elevated railroad on west end of grounds. Lincoln-av., Fullerton-av., and Halsted-st. surface lines pass the property.
Apply to
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., RENTING AGENTS.
84 Clark-st. Telephone Main 1016.
Or at office of seminary. Telephone North 1008.

TO RENT—
Furnished, handsome 10 room modern Residence in the best part of Kenmore-av. Block in beautiful Edgewater, for three Months. Very reasonable.
A. H. KINKAID & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10 R. FURN. HOUSE, EAST WALKing distance, $50. Wm. Olson-pl.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FOR 10 WEEKS—ELEGANT, LARGE [illegible] home, handsomely furnished, FINEST PART OF OAK PARK. OFFER, 403 N. East-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—11 ROOMS, FURNISHed, for the summer; central, facing lake and park; two verandas; large lot; abundant shade. Address K J 298, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HIGHLAND PARK, 9 ROOM HOUSE, [illegible] barn, etc.; large yard; choice location; $50 per [illegible] mo., or will sell on favorable terms. D. M. ER- [illegible] SKINE & CO., 706 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—FURNISHED 8 ROOM [illegible] house, modern, for summer. C. G. R. 825, 108 La [illegible] Salle-st.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—OR SALE—20 ROOM SUMMER HOtel, completely furnished; 7 miles Benton Harbor; St. Joseph River one side, interurban line the other; all steamboats stop; a moneymaker for right party. PRATT, LOOMIS & PRATT, Benton Harbor, Mich.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED COTTAGES AT Beechwood Point, Paw Paw Lake. Address L. F. HUSEN, Waterville, Mich.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE ON BEAUmont Lake; malaria; no mosquitos. Address J 535, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PAW PAW LAKE—ELEGANT, large furn. cottage; best location; large grounds, boats. Address J 330, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ROOM RENT, RESponsible young man, teacher summer school, would be custodian of home during absence of family. Address WM. H. HOGG, 200 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

COLONIAL APARTM'TS

4213 to 17 GREENWOOD-AV., NEW 6 and 7 room apartments; handsomely finished in mahogany, white enamel, and oak with FLEMISH DINING ROOMS; every convenience; two blocks to Illinois Central station; half blk. to 43d-st. line; best service. AGENT ON PREMISES.
4210 and 18 LAKE-AV., 6 and 7 rooms; new colonial apartments; handsomely finished and decorated; best service; one block to Illinois Central station and 43d-st. electric line; $47.50 and $50.
$119 and $1 ELLIS-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER BOWEN-AV. 6, 7, and 8 room apartments; beautifully finished and decor

IROQUOIS CASE IN COURT.

LEVY MAYER ATTACKS INDICTMENT AGAINST W. J. DAVIS.

Lawyer Asserts That Lessee of the Theater Cannot Be Held Criminally Responsible for Lack of Adequate Fire Escapes—Contends That the Defendant Should Be Discharged—Long Argument Will Be Resumed This Morning.

When is a theater owner not a theater owner?

This was the question Levy Mayer put to Judge Kavanagh yesterday in his argument to quash the indictment against Will J. Davis and others for criminal responsibility in connection with the Iroquois theater fire. Mr. Mayer then kept the court guessing the answer to the riddle: When is an ordinance not an ordinance?

The entire day was taken up by Mr. Mayer, who will resume his remarks this morning. Will J. Davis was an interested auditor at both sessions. He was accompanied by his son, Will J. Davis Jr.

"If this indictment is sustained," said Mr. Mayer, "600 other indictments could be returned, each charging involuntary manslaughter. The maximum penalty for each conviction would be fourteen years in the penitentiary."

"That would mean 8,400 years," somebody whispered.

Kersten's Ruling Is Criticised.

Attorney Mayer criticised Judge Kersten for the attitude he took regarding the first indictment.

"The learned judge went off the track," he said, "and ran amuck. Unless a specific duty is imposed upon the owner of a theater he cannot be held criminally responsible for a duty imposed upon his agent. And the term 'owner' does not mean 'lessee.'"

Although Judge Kersten had nullified the previous indictment, he had suggested that an unimpeachable one might be drawn. It was this suggestion that Attorney Mayer objected to.

Mr. Mayer contended that the ordinance regarding the fireproofing of a theater imposed no duty, and that the law must cast upon the person sought to be charged a legal responsibility to perform some act, the omission of which has caused an injury.

Denies Any Criminal Offense.

"The argument that with adequate fire apparatus the flames could have been extinguished," he declared, "is theoretical. The public will be served by quashing such an indictment. I fully appreciate the difficulty of the state's attorney in drawing up such an extraordinary document. But on such counts Mr. Davis cannot be charged criminally.

"The statute doesn't specify whose the responsibility is, or whose the duty is. It is one of the omissions that occur commonly in legislation. I would suggest that in the matter of permanent precautions against fire the duty fall to the owner of a theater; but that the responsibility for installing movable apparatus fall upon the shoulders of the manager.

"If Mr. Davis had undertaken to discharge the duties of a manager, he would have become a manager. But even if he promised to do what the law could not compel him to perform, he cannot be held criminally responsible. Unless he is charged exclusively with a certain office, the failure to fulfill which results fatally, he is not indictable."

ELY CASE STILL A MYSTERY.

Visit of Mother to Buffalo Declared to Have No Connection with the Missing Woman.

Members of the family declared yesterday that the visit of Mrs. Clara Ely to Buffalo is not to meet her daughter, Miss Florence Ely, who disappeared four years ago from Evanston. The latter took with her, Frank Ely Rogers, her small nephew, who since has returned. The father of the boy said his mother-in-law made the trip east only for her health.

Interest has been added to the case by the declaration of the boy that he has not seen nor heard of his aunt since the afternoon of the day they left Evanston together. His story is that they went into the Fair store, State, Adams, and Dearborn streets, where Miss Ely left him, saying that she was going out to make some purchases. Before she left she gave him $40. He previously had made conflicting statements.

"I waited several hours," Frank Rogers is declared to have told his parents, "and she did not return, so I left the store and went to the railroad station, where I boarded the train for Buffalo. My aunt had told me that we should go there to see the fair, and I felt that if she could not find me in the store she would come directly to the station. The train left and she did not appear, so I staid on until we got to Buffalo.

"With the money I had I found a lodging house and determined to find something to do. I got work in a restaurant as a waiter, and I continued at that all the while I was away from home."

The family has been living at the residence of Charles E. Boring in Evanston since the recovery of Frank from an attack of scarlet fever, with which he became ill shortly after his return.

MEN BATTLE WITH PYTHON.

Huge Snake Breaks Loose in Animal Store and Eats Monkeys and Fine Birds.

A nineteen foot python escaped from its cage in William Vahle's bird store early yesterday morning captured and swallowed two ringtail monkeys and several fancy birds. Another smaller snake escaped and was caught without trouble.

As Mr. Vahle with his wife was passing the store about 1 o'clock in the morning they heard the parrots screaming loudly. Vahle opened the door and found the big snake in the center of the store. He was afraid to tackle it alone, so he telephoned to Cy De Vry, head animal keeper at Lincoln park, who came to his assistance.

Cautiously the two men crept on the small snake, which was asleep, and put it back in its wire cage. Then they tackled the larger snake, which was on the balcony. The reptile struggled for freedom, but they avoided its coils. After a fight of ten minutes it broke away and the battle began over again. A night watchman was called in to take a hand. De Vry got the snake by the head with a loop. Vahle got it by the other extremity and the watchman laid a board across its middle. They held the python until it ceased to squirm and then shoved it into its cage.

TOSS BY FATHER KILLS CHILD.

William Doyle of Evanston Throws Little Daughter in Play, She Falls, Striking Her Head.

Marion Doyle, the 3 year old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Doyle, 1519 Chicago avenue, Evanston, died yesterday morning as the result of injuries received in falling from her father's arms several days ago. The child's father was playing with her and tossing her in the air, when the accident occurred. She fell backward over his shoulder, striking her head on the arm of a chair. She did not seem to be seriously injured at the time, and it was not until Thursday evening that serious consequences of the fall followed. Then the child became unconscious and was taken to the Evanston hospital. The physicians said that meningitis had been brought on by the fall, and she died yesterday.

TWO PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS, CHICAGO TO ASBURY PARK.

Via New York.

Over the Pennsylvania Lines, leaving Chicago Thursday, June 29, via Pan Handle Route at 10:05 a. m.—fare, $21.75—and Saturday, July 1, at 1:00 p. m., over the Fort Wayne Route, fare $22.35 round trip. Coaches and sleepers on both trains through without change. Tickets also sold for regular trains June 29 and 30, July 1 and 2. Tickets via Washington at same rates. Stopovers allowed at Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. Get tickets and further information at city office, 248 Clark street, or address C. L. Kimball, Asst. G. P. A., No. 2 Sherman street, Chicago.

SYNDICATE OF CONSTABLES NOW IS ALLEGED TO EXIST.

Seizure of Furniture Leads to Damage Suits Against Officer and Wholesale Grocery Firm.

Charges that the constables of Chicago have formed a syndicate were made yesterday in Judge Honore's court by Louis Sloman, 1344 Humboldt boulevard, who obtained an order compelling Constable Sam Friedman to return $700 worth of furniture taken from Sloman's home.

Sloman has begun suit for $50,000 damages against Henry Horner & Co., wholesale grocers, alleging that the firm inspired the raid on his furniture. Sloman and his wife are also suing Friedman and his surety, the Title Guaranty and Trust company of New York, for $5,000 damages.

Constables Patek and Hoof were said in court to be the managers of the syndicate for which Friedman was at work. When Friedman appeared at Sloman's residence on the afternoon of June 7, he said he had come to take the household furniture on an execution from the court of Justice Willis Melville at Grossdale. Mrs. Sloman called in Attorney J. G. Grossberg by telephone.

"The case is in the Circuit court," Grossberg said to Friedman. "If you will wait a little while I'll prove it by showing you a writ of supersedeas." He alleges that Friedman replied:

"I'm no such fool as that. I'm going to take the goods unless I get money."

"Then you will be liable on your bond," warned the lawyer.

"Then," it is declared Friedman remarked, "I'll take enough goods on this execution so if I have to defend a lawsuit I'll do it with Sloman's money."

Friedman claimed to be working for Constable Hoof and that Hoof was acting under orders from Henry Horner Jr.

Attorneys for Horner & Co. said the firm had taken no part in the raid on Sloman's home and could not understand why he had demanded $50,000 of the firm. No declaration has been filed in the suit. Sloman was formerly an employe of Henry Horner & Co.

FINED $100 FOR CRYING "FIRE."

Men Who Almost Caused Panic in the Academy of Music Given Limit of the Law.

"The full penalty of the law shall be meted out to any man who is senseless enough to start a cry of 'fire' or to fight in any theater in Chicago."

This was the statement of Justice Dooley at the Desplaines street police court yesterday and as a result Abraham Lewis and Reuben Moses, who nearly started a panic in the Academy of Music Thursday night, were fined $100 and costs each.

Only the prompt work on the part of Fireman William Nash and Albert Nichols of engine company 17 prevented a panic which might have been disastrous. With Patrolmen Isaac Corell and O'Malley of the Desplaines street station they fought their way to Moses and Lewis and beat the men into submission. Then they calmed the audience and the play proceeded.

In the courtroom an effort was made to get the prisoners to admit that they were employed by a rival theater manager to start the panic. This, however, was not proven.

CLOSES DIAMOND QUEEN'S CASE

Judge Honore Enters Decree for Sale of Celia Wallace's Effects, Already Auctioned Off.

Judge Honoré yesterday drew a final curtain on the adventures in Chicago of Mrs. Celia Whipple Wallace, who disappeared three years ago after becoming known as "The Diamond Queen." The judge found her indebted to the Congress Hotel company to the amount of $440 for board at the Auditorium hotel. All the property found in her room after she disappeared in January, 1902, was ordered sold by Judge Honoré. His order, however, came too late to benefit the hotel, as a jewelry firm, creditors of Mrs. Wallace to the amount of $4,000, had already sold her effects. Mrs. Wallace was last known to be somewhere in Vermont, still displaying her diamonds, and accompanied by a French maid.

WILL SEEK POISON IN CANDIES.

Health Department Stirred by Report of Death of Child Who Ate Beads.

The city health department will investigate the sale of poisoned candies to children on the recommendation of Dr. O. W. Lewke, the coroner's physician, calling attention to the death of little Henrietta Crisp from eating poisoned candy beads. He reported to Commissioner Reynolds yesterday that he found arsenic in the confectionery.

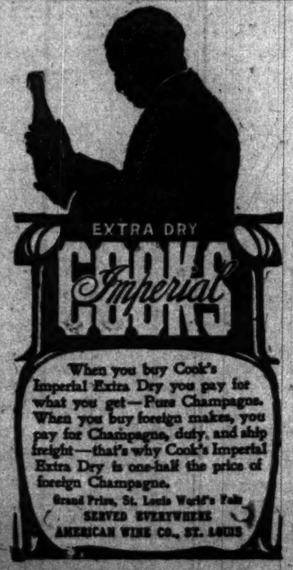
You haven't time?

Then just telephone for the clothing, hat, or furnishings you find you'll need tomorrow, and a messenger will take them to you on the run.

F. M. ATWOOD

Rogers, Peet & Co. Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.

Cor. Clark & Madison Sts.



When you buy Cook's Imperial Extra Dry you pay for what you get—Pure Champagne. When you buy foreign makes, you pay for Champagne, duty, and ship freight—that's why Cook's Imperial Extra Dry is one-half the price of foreign Champagne.

Grand Prize, St. Louis World's Fair

SERVED EVERYWHERE

AMERICAN WINE CO., ST. LOUIS

SUMMER RESORTS.

EASTERN.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY.

THE FAMOUS RESORT.

Modeled and fashioned to meet the tastes and requirements of a refined and exacting nation of tourists and resort seekers, offering a greater diversity of attractions than all other resorts combined. Outdoor pleasures of every description, Golf, Surf Bathing, Sailing, Fishing, Riding, Driving, Automobiling and Roller Chairing on the famous Boardwalk, five miles long skirting the sea, with an unobstructed view. Theaters, Piers, etc. You will always find it cool and charming. Write the best hotels for information and rates.

HOTEL DENNIS, WALTER J. BUZBY.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.
HOTEL ST. CHARLES, NEWLIN HAINES
THE WILTSHIRE, S. S. PHOEBUS.
HOTEL RUDOLF, American and European Plan, CHAS. B. MYERS.
GALEN HALL, Hotel and Sanitarium, F. L. YOUNG, M'g'r.
CHALFONTE, THE LEEDS COMPANY
HADDON HALL, LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.
HOTEL TRAYMORE, TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.
HOTEL BRIGHTON, F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.

ATLANTIC CITY is reached from Chicago via Pennsylvania R. R., through trains connecting at Philadelphia with the Delaware River Bridge Route to Atlantic City. FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO LOCAL TICKET AGENT.

STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION

Open All the Year

Capacity 600.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE LEADING HOTEL ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

A whole block on the Ocean and City Park, with central location. Running ice water and long distance Bell telephones in the guests' rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. High grade music every day in the year, Golf, Automobiling, Yachting, Driving, the finest bathing beach on the coast. Countless amusements and attractions.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors and Managers.

A MASSACHUSETTS RESORT

THE NEW MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA, MASS.

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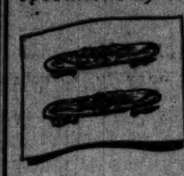

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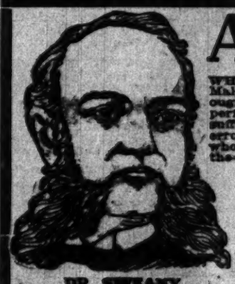

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